MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 278 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1915. ONE ANNA

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov. 15				
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Mongolia ..	10000
5th Dec "	Salsette ..	6000	... ..	...
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	... ..	...
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	... ..	...
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	... ..	...
23rd "	*Khyber ..	9000	Arabia ..	8600
30th "	Salsette ..	6000		
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	-- --	--

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb. "	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to *THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
26th Nov.	Barpeta ..	Subsidiary Gulf Mail.
26th Nov.	Aviemoor	Rangoon via Karachi Malabar and Colombo.
*27th Nov.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only)
29th Nov.	Palamcotta	East and South African ports via Porebunder.

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yebosh i Maru..	H Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	25th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	10th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakagawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000	1st Dec	
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	--	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Audrew	27th Nov. 1915.
S.S Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to out not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH
YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW
LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIEXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

G. M. JAYAKAR
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER
GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
Pastles Painting a Speciality.
Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.
Amateure Work done promptly and cheap
A visit is solicited.
Studio open Daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Zymole Trokeys strengthen the voice, preventing the irritation which follows a long strain on the vocal cords. They are invaluable to public speakers and singers. B-6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —Most popular hotel for Europeans on the hill. Excellent view. Tiled floorings capital cuisine. Charges moderate.

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2190

WANTED.

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.

Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—For the Barr High School, Jaora, an experienced Graduate as Head Master. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials to—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY,
Darbar Jaoro,
901 Jaoro State, Central India.

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in English, one knowing Persian or able to teach Science to higher classes of the High School according to the new course will be preferred. Apply to the undersigned stating qualifications and minimum salary expected.

J. M. BAMA,
Acting Director of Public,
2345 Instruction, Navanagar State.

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration,, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

F M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

WANTED.

WANTED.—AGENT in every Town to sell our Leathers and Leather Goods. Cash security required.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
2335 Box 100, Madras.

WANTED SURVEYORS for 8 months commencing from 1st December, 1915, for Irrigation Project Survey on Rs. 75 per month. Apply at once with testimonials to CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State 902

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to ladies and children of any nationality. Best credentials. Terms moderate. Apply "TEACHER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED.—Rupees one Lakh on mortgage of substantial property at moderate interest. No brokers. Apply to Box No. 623, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2347

WANTED—An English fully trained and certificated Higher Froebel Teacher for a High School, on the plains, for one year.—All particulars on application to the HEAD MISTRESS, c/o Deaconess House, Lahore. 903

WANTED—An HINDU ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of English and Gujarati correspondence. Apply in own handwriting with copies of certificates and salary expected, to Box No. 627, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2361

WANTED—A CHIEF JUDGE for a Native State a B.A. LL.B., or M.A. LL.B. having experience of practical work and able to control and organise the Department in a Native State will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2314

WANTED—HEAD MASTER for a High School B. A. or M. A. one having experience of teaching and controlling an institution will be preferred. Salary Rs. 100-5-125 for B. A. and Rs. 125-5-150 for M. A. Apply with copies of testimonials and other particulars to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2313

WANTED—A Mahomedan L.L.B. for the Judicial Department of a First Class State in Kathiawad. Must begin as an attache to the Sir Nyayadhish on Rs. 75 per mensem before rising to regular judgeship service graded and pensionable. Apply to box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2333

WANTED at once for a charitable dispensary, with In-patients, a fully qualified NURSE MIDWIFE, COMPOUNDER. Pay Rs. 45 rising according to satisfaction given. Free quarters. Private practice with shared fees allowed. A month's trial, and then an agreement. Apply at once to MISS MECEDO, IWAS DISPENSARY, Alibag. 2371

WANTED for the State High School, Dewas (Senior), a B.A., strong in History and English, as an ASSISTANT MASTER, on Rs. 60 p.m. One with some experience in teaching in a recognised High School preferable.

Apply with full particulars as regards age, caste, native place and copies of testimonials before 1st December, 1915, to THE DIWAN, Dewas (Senior), C. I. 900

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

LARGE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE near Peachy Phipson Sanitarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 2353

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60 vicinity Hotel Majestic. Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouile, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.

TO LET above Crawford & Co. Auctioneers, Apollo Street, 2nd floor and 3rd floor (half portions). Apply GOVERNOR. Adenvala's Bungalow, Cumbala Hill. 2369

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2194

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF (BHAT) HARIRAM VELJI ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed (Bhat) Hariraan Velji, a cloth merchant formerly of Cutch Mandvi and Mundra, but late of Bombay Girnara Hindu Inhabitant deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-eight day of April one thousand nine hundred and fourteen leaving a Will Probate was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th day of November, 1915, to (Shah) Nemchand Juthabhai and (Bai) Kashibai, the widow of the said deceased the Executor and Executrix in the said Will named to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the said Executors at their Offices at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to pay up their dues to the said executors without any delay.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1915.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2370 Executor's Attorneys.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915, before 1 p.m. (Standard Time) for the right to erect the undermentioned stands on the Esplanade Parade Ground in connection with the Charity Cricket Match to be held from 13th to 18th December 1915.

(A) Grand Stand No. I, 160' x 25'.
(B) Grand Stand No. II, 320' x 30'.

2. Each tender to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as Earnest Money.

3. The plan of the ground and the conditions for the erection of the grand stands can be seen on application to the Superintendent of Esplanade.

4. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, reserves the right to reject all or any tenders.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, dated 19th November 1915.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION and TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on SUNDAY, the 5th December, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Shivji as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Dr. L. G. Date who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

By Order,
F. X. FURTADO,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1915. 2366

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Bai JEEBAI, widow of BHANJIBHAI HIRJI, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

PEERMAHOMED RAHIM HEERJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a nephew of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Durgha Moholla ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
P. B. Malbari.

13th day of November, 1915.

Messrs. JEHANGIR SEERVAI MINOCHEHER and HIRALAL.
2367 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an auction for sale of the undermentioned estimated quantities of Timber at the Tavergatti Forest Depot M & S M Railway on the 2nd December, 1915 and following days.

Teak in the square cubic feet	300,000
Jungle-woods matti, nana, etc	50,000
Teak-Poles	800
Swan scantlings, planks, battens &c. cft.	25,000
Sissum	80,000

Sawn material will be sold each afternoon until finished, then Jungle-wood each afternoon, Teak every morning.

The terms of sale are available for the inspection of persons wishing to bid at the above auction, at the Tavargatti Depot Office and the undersigned's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sundays and Holidays.

Divisional Forest Office Kanara N. D.,
Camp Haliyal,
Dated 11th October, 1915.

J. DODGSON,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara
2197

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

42, Medows Street.

NOTICE OF SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM BAZAR ROAD OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1915, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions of Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas, Attorneys for Bai Nandagaori, widow of Hiralal D. Saraiya the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Sarabai widow of Mahomed Tharoo, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Tharoo, Bachoo Mahomed Tharoo and Oosman Mahomed Tharoo in exercise of the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated 8th day of January 1915 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements, or buildings, standing thereon situate at and fronting Mahim Bazar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 883 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors old No. 257 New No. 3/3929 Old Survey No. 117 in the deed mentioned as 107 and New Survey No. 3/39 and 3 a/39 and bounded on the east by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the west by Mahim Bay, on the north partly by the property of Nathu Walji partly by the property of Noormahomed Premji and partly by the property of Alli Saheb Coor. and on the South by the property of Lalji Shamji and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "G" Ward No. 5212 (2-4 and 5) and Street Nos. 90A, 90 C, and 90D, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagors, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas Attorneys for the mortgagee at 7 Churchgate Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT LOWER MAHIM. DADAR HANSALI TANK ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1915, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), under instructions from Mr. Nathalal Narottumdas and his wife Savitagowri the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Vishwanath Bhawoo Khedeker the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated the 3rd day of May, 1906, and the 14th day of December, 1910 respectively and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Lower Mahim Dadar Hansali Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,055½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 384, New No 1/4139, Old Survey No. 365 and New Survey No. 3/1442, together with the messuage, tenement or two dwelling houses or sheds standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 4277, 4278, 4280 and 4282 and Street Nos. 638A, 639, 641, 642 Hansali Tank Road and bounded on the East and North by the moiety of the land bearing the same Collector's and Survey Nos. belonging to Ramjee Babajee Patel, on the South by the Oarts of Sabastias D. Almeida and on the West by the Oart of Babaji Vithoba Moray.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with buildings as abovementioned situate at Dadar Hansali Tank Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing same abovementioned Collector's Numbers except New Survey No. 1/1442 and bearing the same Municipal Numbers as abovementioned and bounded on the East by the Oart of Vithoba Jeewanji, on the West partly by the Oart of Baba Moray and partly by the property of Balgowan Hurgowan, on the North by the Oart of Balgowan Hurgowan and on the South by the Oart of Vincent D. Almeida.

For further particulars, apply to D. R. Gandhi, Esq., Shree Datta Law Office, Null Bazaar, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE, AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT CUMBALA HILL.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Dhanjishah Hormusji Daruwala and Ardesir Hormusji Daruwala Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 22nd day of November, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow, tenements, dwelling houses and outhouses, situate lying and being at Gowalia Tank Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,015 square yards or thereabouts, out of which 299 square yards or thereabouts are occupied by a passage and 716 square yards or thereabouts are occupied by the buildings standing thereon which piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 4/7148 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 2938 (2) and Street No. 1A and bounded on the East by the property of Jamsetjee Dhanidadoona on the West by the property of Nowroji Maneckji Todiwala, on the South by the property of Hormusji Dorabji Padamji and on the North by the property of Maneckji Jiwanji Bhathewala.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned atheir office No. 16, Apollo Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN LANDED PROPERTIES AT CUTCH.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estates and effects of Damji Hirjian insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the landed properties consisting of houses, vandis, wadas, wadis, fields and gardens, situate at Cutch.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, as well as full description of the properties, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors for the said Official Assignee, at their Office, at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned, at their Office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th November, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the bungalow opposite Dr. Wamon Dessai's Hospital and near the Parsi Fire Temple at Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome (specially made to order) household teakwood and blackwood furniture, consisting of drawing room spring-cushioned suites of rich tapestry and valvet lined sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes hanging and gown presses, cupboards, side-boards with mirror back, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, tiled top and fancy teapoys, hatstands, book-cases, clothes baskets selected artistic cabinets, teakwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs dining table, dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, dressing and writing tables, chest of drawers, screen with doors Singer's handsewing machine perambulator, ice-box, wash-hand table, single and double bedsteads crockery ware, glassware, platedware table ornaments cooking utensits, etc.

The property of H. J. Lilly, Esq., Chief Officer, Bandra Municipality.

The property will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI CROSS ROAD.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vithaldas Ramji an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 30th November 1915 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following landed property of the said Insolvent on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon with their appurtenances situate and being at the Nagdevi Cross Road without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 167 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Jugjiwan Bhagwan on the west by the property formerly of Kuber Jiva, and now of Goswami Shri Goverdhanlalji Maharaj on the north by the Nagdevi Cross Road and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which said dwelling or premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under B Ward No. 767 and Street Nos. 33 to 37 and Collector's New Survey No. 2091.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE LANDED PROPERTY AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq. the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethmal Bhagchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following landed property.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—All that piece of land situate in Chuto Street in the Town of Hyderabad within the limits of the Registration District and Sub-District of Hyderabad (Sind) together with the building and structures standing thereon and bounded on the north by the house of Hashmatrai Khemchand, on the west by the house of Hardusmal Suratmal, on the south by the public street and on the east by the house of Naraindas Bhagchandni, bearing part of city survey No. 186, Street No. 1/14.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Solicitors for the Official Assignee, at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 22nd November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1217.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUFFALO STABLES SITUATE AT EAST AGRIPADA ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 6 which is near Clerk Road, Byculla, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following plots.

The plots now offered for leasing are numbers one to six on the Board's East Agripada (North) Estate. They are well adapted for the erection of buffalo stables and ancillary buildings for which purpose they have been specially arranged.

The ground rent of each plot has been fixed by the Board and the plots are offered for competition subject to this rent. Each bid is to be the amount which the bidder is willing to pay by way of premium in cash on the day of the auction for the right of entering into an agreement to lease.

The roads shown on the plan will be constructed by the Board and will be properly sewered and drained pending and during their construction temporary means of access will be provided to the plots.

The term of the lease will be 99 years from the 1st December 1915. A free period of six months will be given.

The following table shows the area of the plots and the rent fixed by the Board:—

Plot No. 1, area in sq. yds. 2875, rent per annum Rs. 2,400,

Plat No. 2, area in sq. yds. 6440, Rs. 4,000.

Plot No. 3, area in sq. yds. 6507, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

Plot No. 4, area in sq. yds 4722, rent per annum Rs. 3,500.

Plot No. 5, area in sq. yds. 6469, rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

Plot No. 6, area in sq. yds. rent per annum Rs. 4,100.

NOTE:—Intending bidders are particularly requested to inspect the Board's Building rules relating to these plots and also the agreement to lease copies of which can be seen at the office of the Board's Land Manager or of the auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, KNOWN AS DR MASINA'S HOSPITAL.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAY, the 11th December, 1915.

Private offers for the said property will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mahomed Haji Saboo and by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and by the undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Clare Road and Ripon Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,343 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward, Ward Nos. 3836(2), 3749, Street Nos. 23A-1 (Ripon Road) which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a foot-path and beyond that by the Clare Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vasanji Dewji and partly by a passage leading to the Ripon Road, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Macbeth Brothers and on or towards the South by the property of Mrs. Lake.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Haji Saboo or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1915.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 p.m. An original Topical Drama by the Hepworth Co. 6-30 p.m.

"THE MAN FROM INDIA"

A fine two-act film of India's part in the Great War.

JOHN BULL'S SKETCH BOOK.

Clever topical cartoons by Dudley Buxton.

CHAPLIN'S LATEST FARCE-COMEDY

"CHARLIE'S ELOPEMENT"

In two parts. 2,000 feet of uproarious merriment.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 SHARP THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT!

and on WEDNESDAY 24th, FRIDAY 26th, and SATURDAY 27th NOVEMBER

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

MADAME MARION KEMP (Mus. Bac.)

The great Australian Contralto.

Supported by the following brilliant company:—

MISS IVY WIGMORE .. .. .. Violinist.
MR. FRANCIS HALLS .. .. .. Baritone.
MR. HAROLD PROCTOR .. .. Solo-Pianist.

Madame Kemp is making a short tour in India before appearing at the **ALBERT HALL**, London.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. PLAN AT ROSE Co.

Every seat except the Gallery may be booked.

GRAND CONCERT

in aid of the

B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital.

On Monday, the 6th December at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Tickets can be had at the office of the Hospital or at the office of

Messrs. J. B. PETIT & Co.
7-11, Elphinstone Circle,

During office hours on week days.

Were you one of those who were turned away on Saturday and Sunday?

Well, there is still time for you to see the biggest draving film ever made.

FIVE NIGHTS

By Victoria Cross

7,000 feet. 5 Parts.

Nine of the finest picture-theatres, all situated in the **West of London**, all in a radius of three miles, ran this film at the same time. **At these nine theatres over 26,000 people saw the film, double that number were turned away.**

Usual Half Prices. No Advance in Price.

Seats reserved without extra charge.

3 Shows Nightly:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. 'Phone 1882.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C.19

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

Special attraction

HUMPHREY BISHOP

and

LONDON STAR COMPANY

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

CONCERT-REVUE

Consisting of the latest partriotic and revue songs from the London theatres

INCLUDING THE

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Direct from the London Palladium

A high class Pot-Porri of Grand and Light Opera, Classical Posing and Dancing.

9-30 TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME 9-30

includes

MR. HARRY RUSSON'S

Comedy-Sketch

"THE LAST OF THE CABBIES"
"THE LAST OF THE CABBIES"

(Produced with great success on Saturday last.)

MDLLE. SUZANNE VERNEY

will dance

"Russian Dance"	*Mazurka-Chopin*
"Poem Dance"	*Rubinstein*

MISS NORA MOON

as the NUN in

"The Rosary"	*Nevin*
"Bird of Love Divine"	*Wood*

MISS SYBIL KEYMER

will play

"Air and Variations"	*Corelli-Koelsler*

MR. STANLEY VILVEN

will sing

"Absent"	*Metcalf*
The Minstrel Boy	*(New Setting)*

MR. HUMPHREY BISHOP

will sing

"Mephisto's Cavatina" (With Orchestra)	*Gounod*
"The Bandolero" (With Orchestra)	*Stuart*

CONTINUAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

WEDGWOOD CLASSICS

A Triumph of Art, Music and Dancing.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY

For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.

LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.

Evening from 6 to 8.

Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30

A Special CLUB Session every Thursday evening from 6 to 8.

Sundays and Bank Holidays

Morning Session 9 to 11.

BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

SONS OF FRANCE
SONS OF FRANCE
SONS OF FRANCE

The Great Patriotic Photoplay
The Great Patriotic Photoplay
The Great Patriotic Photoplay

Special Notice.

Owing to general desire of our patrons, we have decided to continue the present programme until Friday the 26th inst. and from

Monday the 22nd inst.

the prices charged will be as usual.

Box Seats ..	Rs.	1	0	0
1st Class ..	,,	0	8	0
2nd Class ..	,,	0	4	0
3rd Class ..	,,	0	2	0

TIME:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will take place between 6th and 15th December. ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, 27th November.

For particulars please apply to:—

THE HONY. SECY. FOR HOCKEY,

Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 20.

Seynoya	Grant	San Francisco
Bombay Maru	Terada	Kobe
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20.

Ranee	Ellis	Java
Ume Maru	Watanabe	Kobe
Maloja	Irvine	Freemantle
Lhasa	King	Karachi

Nov. 21.

Pacific	Ireland	Hyll

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer	Barpetta	for	P. Gulf,
,,	Palamcotta	for	Durban
,,	Bombay Marn	for	Kabe

S. S. Seynoya:—The steamer Seynoya, 3,318 tons, Captain C. R. Grant, arrived here on Saturday from San Francisco, which port she left on the 2nd ultimo, with bulk oil on board.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The steamer Bombay Maru, 3,196 tons, Captain J. Terada, arrived here on Saturday from Kobe, which port she left on the 19th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Ranee:—The steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain O. J. Ellis, sailed on Saturday for Java, in ballast.

S. S. Ume Maru:—The steamer Ume Maru, 2,636 tons, Captain S. Watanabe, sailed on Saturday for Kobe, with general goods on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Pacific:—The steamer Pacific, 2,612 tons, Captain W. Ireland, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Medina:—The steamer Medina, 6,699 tons, Captain F. S. Notley, arrived here yesterday morning from Sydney, which port she left on the 30th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with a large number of passengers en route to England. She left in the afternoon for London, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Abelia:—The steamer Abelia, 2,318 tons, Captain Davies, arrived here yesterday from Port Said via Suez, in ballast.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja, 6,781 tons Captain C. E. Irving, arrived here on Saturday evening from London, with a general cargo, the mails and 230 passengers, and sailed the same evening for Freemantle, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nellore:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nellore left Hongkong on Friday, the 19th instant.

S. S. Scindia:—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia (outward bound) passed Suez on the 19th instant and is due here at 7 a.m. on the 1st proximo.

Saturday, 20th November, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha.
C. & R. Rachel	Waddrell	D. Nanji & Sons
F. Stanley Hall	Howard	K. N. & Co
G Sardar	Ookerji	Persian S. N. Co
H. Jezset Agost Foherezeg	Hoherezeg	M. Italiana
K. Bombay Maru	Terada	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Okara		M. M. & Co
N. Zoroaster	Wickham	J. F. & Co
P. Culna		M. M. Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Talyabi		D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
6 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar		J. F. & Co
9 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	S. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Akbar		T. M. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
5 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	Jouan's	T. M. & Co
Dredger Governator		A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abelia	Davies	
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
City of New Castle	Abram	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Camoron	Christian	
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosron	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurain	Thomson	T. M. & Co

Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
Shikdar	Oakesbott	T. M. & Co
a	Grant	

EXPORTS.

Nov. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 250 cwts. kismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 40 bales wool, H. E. Goolmahomed and Sons; 200 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 435 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, D. Nagji; 22 bales wool Bombay Co.; 136 bales wool B. Hurbham; 2 bales goat hair, B. Hurbham; 133 bales wool L. Goculdas; 71 bales wool, B. Valabdas.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 208 bales cotton fly, J. Purbudas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 14 tons teakwood planks, Mackenzie Saw Mill; 64 cwts. wood staves, D. Cawasji and Co.; 17 cwts. iron hoops, D. Cawasji and Co.; 1,380 bundles staves of empty hogsheads, Spencer and Co.; 120 hogsheads tops and bottoms of hogsheads Spencer and Co.; 120 bundles iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 6 casks Indian chutney, M. Punjiaji and Sons; 39 cwts. kismiss, E. Nowroji and Co.; 13 cwts. kismiss, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 2 pots patmarosa oil, Volkart Brothers; 12 bales cow hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons; 6 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Laduck; 30 cwts. fishmaws, R. Dhunji and Co.; 13 cwts. kismiss, B. Nazir and Co.; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 2 cwts. cloves M. Jafferbhoy; 37 bales cow hides, C. Rahimtoola and Son; 3 bales sheep skins, C. Rahimtoola and Son; 12 cwts. Indian rubber, A. M. Sodder and Co.; 6 bales cow hides N. Kassam; 5 bales cotton and woollen cutting, M. Adamji.

Culna (s) 984 bales hemp, Keedle Reeve and Co.; 3,999 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 15,480 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales hemp, J. Rustomji; 200 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.; 100 bales hemp, D. M. Doongaji and Co.

Malta (s) 20,020 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed Volkart Brothers; 8,000 cwts. rape seed Ralli Brothers; 6,930 cwts. Indian peas, Ralli Brothers; 16,502 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tayabi (s) 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Rachel (s) 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers; 18,500 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwts. cotton seed Volkart Brothers; 20,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 15,001 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 1,155 cwts. myrabolams Kallyandas Brothers; 15,399 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji.

FOR KOBE.

Ume Maru (s) 452 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 63 cwts. cloves, T. Canji and Co.; 80 cwts. raisins, T. Canji and Co.; 25 cwts. angoor, T. Canji and Co.; 76 bales cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co.; 63 cwts. sharkfins, E. Moledina; 6 cwts. fishmaws, E. Moledina; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, S. Nathobhai and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 18 cwts. red ocher, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR TOKIO.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 18 cwts. red ocher, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 20:

S. S. Sardar from Jeddah. Agents H. S. Shoostary and Co.—2 bundles cotton, 23 bags gum myrrh, 21 packages old copper, 75 packages old brass 181 packages 1 jotta 301 bags olibanum, 57 bags gum Arabic, 25 bales A. P. goods, 7 bundles hides, 18 bundles goat skins.

S. S. City of New Castle from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—13 cases tobacco, 10 packages 14 boxes glyco thymoline, 1 barrel polish paste, 8 cases 370 boxes clocks, 200 cases medicine, 4 bales 3 cases cotton domestics 10 cases varnish, 6 bales 3 cases leather, 100 kegs bisulphite of soda, 6,205 boxes tin plate, 10 kegs 5 cases antimony salts, 2,729 cases nails, 12 cases condiments, 1 case stoves, 50 cases oats, 55 cases quaker oats, 5 cases carbolic acid, 13 cases soap, 3 cases perfumed spirits, 12 cases dental powder, 4 cases dental cream, 6 cases tale powder, 5 cases paper, 85 drums magnesium chloride, 1 case tyres, 42 cases vaseline, 3 cases rubber goods, 65 cases cereal, 29 cases aluminium, 5 packages 6 cases grape nuts, 12 cases leather belting, 3 cases confectionery, 59 cases motor car and accessories.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 19th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.860	Inches
Temperature of Air	80.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.3	,,
Dew Point	71.7	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.740	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	1.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0	,,
Minimum da. do.	73.3	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,NNE,E,WNW,NW,NNE.	
Movement of Wind do. do	112	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
SAT.	20	m 10	3	26	0	20	m 4	16	19	11
		11	7a	28	1		4	11a	15	11
SUN	21	m 10	36	25	11	21	m 4	51	19	10
		11	40a	28	4		4	41a	15	9
MON	22	m 11	8a	25	10	22	m 5	34	19	10
							5	10a	15	9
TU	23	m 0	12	28	4	23	m 5	58	19	10
		m 11	40	25	8		5	39a	15	11
WED	24	m 0	43	28	3	24	m 6	33	19	11
		0	12a	25	5		6	8a	16	3
THUR	25	m 1	14	28	0	25	m 7	9	20	2
		0	45a	25	1		6	37a	16	9
FRI.	26	m 1	46	27	8	26	m 7	47	20	5
		1	21a	24	8		7	7a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 0m
,, 24 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 25 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 51m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 26 (Friday)	,, 6h. 52m.	,, 6h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November 21st,	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	,, 30th	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	,, December 6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	,, 13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

D 12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

Weather is disturbed in the south of the Bay and rainfall has been nearly general on the east of the Peninsula. A few falls have occurred in other parts of the country, chiefly in north-west and south of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair 1 inch, Maymyo 3 inches, Pamban, Madras and Muslipatam 1½ inch, Nellore 2 inches and Waltair one inch.

Increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the southern half of the division and normal or in defect in the northern half Night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Central India West and Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.43in. of rain and Raipur 0.21in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is dampper than usual. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess except at Bombay; day temperature is also above normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again increased in the south of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Malabar, the Madras Deccan, Mysor, and on the north Coromandel coast. Some showers have occurred also in the north Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and local rain in Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast and a few showers in the south-east Central Provinces. Isolated showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 20th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Total fall since 1st June to Date	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire				0		—0.65
Do. (19th)	76.7	62.0	74	0		
Jask				0		—0.02
Muskat	83.8	70.4	89	0		
Do. (19th)	82.6	71.3	68	0		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	85.2	54.7	60	0	0	
Rawalpindi	80.2	42.1	62	0		—0.15
Lahore	82.6	48.3	80	0		—0.04
Hissar	83.7	48.5	54	0		
Ambala	83.7	54.1	80	0		—0.25
Delhi	82.4	53.0	55	0		—0.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.1	58.2	42	0		—0.04
Mainpuri	86	59.2	65	0		—0.11
Jhansi	86.9	61.8	68	0		—0.08
Cawnpore	83.6	63.3	95	0		—0.29
Allahabad	80.6	62.7	95	0		—0.22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.3	51.8	63	0	0	
Karachi	89.6	64.4	43	0		—0.05
Ajmer	81.4	54.5	51	0		—0.07
Jaipur	84.5	54.2	50	0		—0.06
Kotah	85.6	62.8	42	0		—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88	2 58	0	20	0	—0.07
Dwarka	90.3	66.6	49	0	0	
Veraval	90.7	71.8	34	0		—0.15
Rajkot	91.8	63.8	32	0		—0.19
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	64.0	63	0		—0.12
Surat	93.5	68.5	64	0		—0.09
Ahmedabad	93.3	69.8	31	0		—0.18
Deesa	93.0	62.3	35	0		—0.08
Neemuch	83.9	61.9	38	0		—0.05
Indore	84.1	58.7	77	0		—0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	64.3	90	0.05		—0.25
Saugor	80.4	62.8	84	0.09	0.09	—0.16
Hoshangabad	84.3	65.2	81	0		—0.30
Khandwa	87.0	65.3	73	0		—0.31
Akola	88.2	69.6	62	0		—0.34
Amraoti	85.3	69.4	64	0		—0.38
Nagpur	83.7	70.0	82	0		—0.57
Chanda	86	72.6	92	0.43	0.62	0.05
Raipur	84.8	68.6	92	0.21	0.33	0.02
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88	0 75.2	82	..	0.02	—0.32
Ratnagiri	95	3 75.9	64	..	0.81	0.44
Mormugao	85	9 76.7	81	..	0.87	—0.09
Karwar	87.5	75.0	77	..	0.96	—0.63
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	64.1	61	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar	85.4	68.4	90	0.10	0.32	—0.14
Poona	89.4	62.9	77	..	0.33	—0.59
Sholapur	89.0	73.4	73	..	0.66	—0.11
Bijapur	86.5	70.8	74	..	0.39	—0.44
Belgaum	83.9	65.7	79	..	0.94	—0.52
Aurangabad	86.4	70 3	65	..	0	—0.42
Nizamabad (Indur.)	85	6 68.7	80	..	0.68	0.18
Hyderabad	82.8	69.0	88	..	0.53	—0.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	75 1	79		4.66	2.15
Calicut	88.2	75 3	93	0.45	6.38	2.52
Cochin	87.4	73.2	84	0.50	5.10	—0.23
Colombo	83	6 73.4	94	0.33	24.64	14.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.6	75.0	91	0.49	7.49	3.14
Bellary	88.3	69.5	89	0.48	6.59	5 07
Cuddapah	85.2	73 0	87	..	5.50	3.31
Madras	84.7	74 4	93	1.27	10.33	1.59
Bangalore	81.3	65 3	85	0.21	1.95	—0.42
Coimbatore	86.6	70 4	74	0.16	2.24	—0 24
Trichinopoly	85.2	73 0	84	0.16	5.08	1 78
Negapatam	80.8	72.7	87	1.36	8.41	—1 92

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 20th November 1915 was 30.146 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .019 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

A Zymole Trokey is a pleasant thing to dissolve in your mouth. It stops coughing, relieves hoarseness, and is a good throat antiseptic.

B 8

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INDIAN INK.

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This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends it is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.

D 12

COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN IMPORTS OF GOLD.

It will surprise nobody, says the "Statist," to find that the imports of gold into India during the past year show a falling off compared with former years. Yet the imports were larger than under the circumstances might have been expected. It will be recollected that just previous to the War there had been numerous failures of native banks throughout India, which shook the confidence of the native community, especially in the Bombay Presidency, and disorganised business. Furthermore, there had been a somewhat wild speculation in cotton piecegoods. Partly, perhaps, because of those failures and the disorganisation of trade generally there was not the consumption that had been looked for. Moreover, the sudden outbreak of war closed against India the German and the Austrian markets, which were large importers of Indian goods, both cotton and seeds. In addition to this the failure of the wheat crop in Australia disorganised the trade with that Continent; and whereas a considerable import of sovereigns was expected from Australia there was, in fact, a considerable export. Lastly, it will be recollected that the outbreak of war was quite unexpected, and that it disorganised the trade of every country in the world. Naturally India shared in the general apprehensions. And the antics of the Emden, by spreading fears of destruction by German commerce destroyers, increased the general malaise. In the last place it may be pointed out that the exchanges everywhere were thrown into disorder, and that India suffered like other countries; while, of course, the immense amount of tonnage that had to be chartered by the British Government lessened materially the means of exportation from India. Still, the imports of sovereigns amounted to a very considerable sum, the total being 632 lakhs of rupees. From all this it seems to be evident that India has made up her mind that she shall have a gold currency, and that as soon as matters settle down the demand for gold will spring up again. Mr. Howard, the Controller of Currency, in his report for the year 1914-15, does not enter into the same fulness of detail that made the reports of several of his predecessors highly valuable. Perhaps he supposes that in the presence of war it is impossible to form any very definite opinion as to the general drift of affairs. If so, we think he is mistaken, for the influence of a great war is a very severe test, and if the demand for gold currency continues in spite of war it is a matter which deserves the most careful consideration, and should be fully discussed for the information both of India and of the United Kingdom. For example, we ought to know to what extent in the year under review gold was used in the different districts of India by actual buyers and sellers; whether it was used only by the comparatively wealthy; or whether the general body of agriculturists asked for gold in their operations. It will be recollected that the British Government bought up the greater part of the wheat of India early this year, and the Government may have been able to buy more freely without paying gold than private purchasers. But in any case the course of the various markets in the presence of a great war is of the very highest interest, and would be especially instructive just now. In the next report we trust that he will give us a fuller account and enter into more minute details. One thing is very satisfactory, that India has upon the whole borne the strain of the War with singular success, and therefore proves to us that she is making steady progress economically.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	10,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	500
„ „ Imports	19,000
Mid. Americans	7.06+10
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	9.65+10
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Jan.	11.78+8
Mar.	12.03+7
New York Official noon call Jan.	11.79+6
Mar.	12.05+6
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Jan.	11.66+5
Mar.	11.93+6

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	..
„ „ Imports	31,000
Mid. Americans	7.03—3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.65 unchgd.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

Estimated Sales..	8,000
Total Imports	19,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Nov.	6.87
Nov.-Dec.	6.86
Dec.-Jan.	6.86
Jan.-Feb.	6.86
Feb.-Mar.	6.85
Mar.-Apl.	6.84
April-May	6.84
May-June	6.83
June-July	6.81
July-Aug.	6.79
Aug.-Sept.	6.69
Sept.-Oct.	6.59
Oct.-Nov.	6.56

(+ 5)

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Estimated Sales..	6,000
Total Imports	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Nov.	6.83
Nov.-Dec.	6.82
Dec.-Jan.	6.82
Jan.-Feb.	6.82
Feb.-March	6 81
March-April	6.80
April-May	6.80
May-June.	6.79
June-July	6.78
July-Aug.	6.76
Aug-Sept.	6.66
Sept-Oct.	6.56
Oct-Nov.	6.53

(— 3)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 19th

Months.	To day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Nov.	6.86	4
Nov.-Dec.	6.85	4
Dec.-Jan	6.85	4
Jan.-Feb.	6.85	4
Feb.-Mar.	6.84	4
Mar.-Apl.	6.83	4
Apl.-May	6.83	4
May-June	6.82	4
June-July	6.81	5
July-Aug.	6.79	5
Aug.-Sept.	6 69	5
Sept.-Oct.	6.59	5
Oct.-Nov.	6.56	5

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov	6.85	1
Nov.-Dec.	6.84	1
Dec.-Jan	6.84	1
Jan.-Feb.	6.84	1
Feb.-Mar.	6.83	1
Mar.-April.	6.82	1
April-May.	6.82	1
May-June.	6.82	all even.
June-July.	6.80	1
July-Aug.	6.78	1
Aug.-Sept.	6.68	1
Sept.-Oct.	6.59	all even
Oct.-Nov.	6.56	„

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	..	4.85
„ „ "Fully Good"	..	5.00
„ „ "Fine" ..	..	5.15
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	..	5.30
„ „ „ "Fine"	..	5.60
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	..	6.30
„ „ "Fully Good"	..	6.45
„ „ "Fine" ..	..	6.60
M.G. Scinde, "Good" ..	..	4.80
„ „ "Fully Good"	..	4.95
„ „ "Fine" ..	..	5.10

(unchanged.)

Liverpool, Nov. 20th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..	4.85
„ „ Fully Good ..	..	5.00
„ „ Fine ..	..	5.15
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..	5.30
„ „ Fine ..	..	5.60
M. G. Broach Good ..	..	6.30
„ „ Fully Good ..	..	6.45
„ „ Fine ..	..	6.60
M. G. Scinde Good ..	..	4.80
„ „ Fully Good ..	..	4.95
„ „ Fine ..	..	5.10

(unchanged.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 20th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	4,330,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian „ „	....
American „ „	4,128,000
Other „ „	..
Total Sales	56,000
East Indian Sales	1,600
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	8,000
East Indian Export	..
„ „ Stock	46,000
„ „ Forwarded	1,400
„ „ Actual Export	700
„ „ Imports	..
„ „ Speculation	500
American Afloat	140,000
East Indian „	16,000
Total Afloat	212,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 19th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	9,000
„ Forwarded	89,000
„ Imports	119,000
„ Stock	892,000

INDIAN CLOTH.

Liverpool, Nov. 19th.

Indian Cloth offers are not workable.
Yarns:—Active and stiff.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 19th.

	Bales.
Da 's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	35,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000
„ „ to Continent ..	4,000
Futures at New York January ..	11.72+1
Futures at New York March ..	11.97—2
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.76 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.38 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.60—1
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.77—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.69.50—40
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	51¾+⅛

New York, Nov. 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	24,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000
„ „ to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	11.75+3
Futures at New York Mar. ..	12.02+5
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.75 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.38 unchgd
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	11.64+4
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	11.91+14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅜
Demand Bills	4.69.10
Silver Commercial Bars . ..	51⅛

New York, Nov. 19th.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	194,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	37,000
„ „ to France and Continent	76,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,362,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	1,207,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 19th

Bar Silver Spot	25+3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Mint and Indian buying	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. unchgd.	5¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5¼—⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months unchgd.	5⅝
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months unchgd.	5⅝
Interest day to day loans .. unchgd.	4½
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅜+⅜
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£780,000
Ex: On London at Paris Francs unchgd.	27.75

London, Nov. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot..	24⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:— Declined owing to China selling;	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	5¼
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5¼
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	5⅜
Interest day to day loans	4½
„ 7 day market loans	4⅜
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs.	27.75

(Unchanged.)

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928 ..	..	£89¾—½
4½ % 1925—1945 ..	..	£96.7-16—1-16

London, Nov. 20th..

3½% 1925/28 ..	£89¾	unchgd.
4½% 1925/45 ..	£96 7-16	unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 19th.

WHEAT.

No sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are:—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are:—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. not offered. Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. unchgd. 66

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers. unchgd. 60

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers. unchgd. 68/6

Calcutta Linseed—Nominal.

Toria Rapeseed Sellers, unchgd. 60/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) November-December Sellers. unchgd. 63/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers unchanged. £10/5

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£96+3⅛
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£81¼+2/1¼
Copper Braziers Nominal.	£110
Yellow Metal	unchd. 12
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	unchd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	unchd. £22/10
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	unchd. £4/7

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10+1d.
Ceylon Rubber November steady.	2/9½ to 2/11

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	19/9—3d.
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec.	19/10½+3d.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. .. .. .. unchd.	21/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec. .. .. unchd.	21/1¼
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec. Buyers.	66/6

London, Nov. 20th.

WHEAT.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—Nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley not offered Buyers.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd	66
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec. Sellers. unchgd	60
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers. unchd.	68/6
Calcutta Linseed :—Nominal,	
Toria Rapeseed :—Sellers. unchd.	60/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. unchd.	63/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers. unchd.	£10-1-3—3s, 9d,

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.. ..	£96
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£81¼
Copper Braziers Nominal. ..	£110
Yellow Metal	12
Hard Spelter Nominal.	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£22/10
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie ..	£4/7

(Unchanged.)

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Buyers	2/10½
Ceylon Rubber November strong paid buyers.	3/1 to 3/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November-December.	19/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-December.	19/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November-December	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December	21/1½
Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.	
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.	
South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales }	Nominal.
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Buyers.	66/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 20.

In spite of firmer advices from America, the market ruled easy in the forenoon, and prices gave way about Rs. 3.

At Colaba the market was quiet, and after a weak opening prices advanced about Re. 1. Only a moderate business has been reported, chiefly in Akolas.

Ready cotton was in fair demand.

We quote:—

Fully Good Bengal, January, 214½.
Fine Akola, January, 239.
Good Broach, April, 274½.

COTTON.

Messrs PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	..	..	276	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	225/6	215½/6	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	224	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	216	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	225	..	..	„
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	258	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nazpore	255	..	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khgm. ..	240/1	..	..	„
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	„
M.G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	„
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	225	..	..	Dec. 1915
H.G. Bhangalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 20th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good. Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	..	195	185	.. Ready
	..	212	200	..1/25 Jan '16.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	225	213	.. New Crop.
	212	201	191	.. Ready
	..	222	213	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	.. New Crop.
	..	190	180	.. Ready
	..	220	211	..1/25 Jan. '16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	220	217	.. New Crop.
	..	201	191	.. Ready
	..	224	212	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	236	226	.. New Crop.
	..	215	205	.. Ready
	..	238	230	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee description (M.G.)	..	238	228	.. New Crop.
	..	217	207	.. Ready.
	..	240	232	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G	..	220	210	.. Ready.
	..	243	235	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	223	213	..Ready.
	..	246	238	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Nagpore Kamptd (M.G.)	..	227	217	..Ready.
	..	250	242	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	231	221	..Ready.
	..	255	247	..1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	235	225	215 Ready.
	..	282	..	.. Feb.-Mar.
	..	281	..	275 1/25Ap.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	195	181	.. Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalko te Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	215 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	230 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	228 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	232 Ready
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Maccadum allowance.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 20th—5-30 p.m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		46 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		45 8 0	6 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 15 0	7 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 11 0	0 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..		42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-2 ..		41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black		37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..		7 10 0	8 3 0
Groundnuts		34 8 0	....
Mowraseed		3 8 0	3 14 0
Forward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..		6 12 3	
Linseed May		9 4 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.		41 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.		40 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.		39 0 0	

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 20.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be very excited to-day and in consequence of a brisk demand and a frenzied character the rates advanced by leaps and bounds. A rise of about Rs. 40 to 50 was recorded in Standard and Madhavji Mill shares and in sympathy with them other shares also registered a fair advance.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood very firm.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids after touching Rs. 517½ closed at Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 425 moved up to Rs. 431½ but closed at Rs. 426½.

Standards were placed at Rs. 1,015 in the morning, suddenly jumped to Rs. 1,047½ and again retreated to Rs. 1,030 but closed at Rs. 1,035.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,222½ and swiftly rose to Rs. 1,255 but before close declined to Rs. 1,242½.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,917½. Swadeshi to Rs. 1,465. Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 765 and Kohinoors to Rs. 650.

Currimbhai stood firm at Rs. 235. Indore-Malwas at Rs. 228½, Crescent at Rs. 119, and Finlays at Rs. 235.

New Great Easterns advanced to Rs. 207½ and Emperor Edwards to Rs. 422½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 202½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 112½.

Deferred stood in demand at Rs. 243.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 18½.

Gujrat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 96 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 570

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 86½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood unchanged at Rs. 99¼ (long-dated.).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Share Market Association's floor was the scene of frantic excitement up to 1-30 p.m. to-day, brokers and dealers treating jute shares. The prices offered on opening at noon, were in marked advance on those of Wednesday due to business having been done yesterday in the Burra Bazar Late to-day there was evidence of something in the way of exhaustion in sellers, prices being 1 to 2 points easier. Other sections of the market were quite neglected.

Coal:—Bengal coal 795, Kusoovoonda and Nyadee 19¾ Rangeegunge 18½, 18¾.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 148, 149; Alliance (ord) 276, 278, 279, 27 Belevedere (ord) 285, 287, 289, 290, 288, 287, 285; Barnagore (ord) 94, 95, 96, 95, 94; Clive (ord) 99½, 100, 101, (ord) 19¼, 19½, 19¾, 19½; Fort Gloster (ord) 375, Fort William (ord) 94, 94½, 95; 96, 94; Hooghly (ord) 30⅜, 31, 31¼, 31; Kelvin (ord) 268, 270; Kankanarrah (ord) 390, 391; Kamarhatty (ord) 274, 275, 276, 270, 268; Northbrook (ord) 18 3/8, 18 5/8, 18⅜; Lawrence (ord) 209, 210, Reliance (ord) 178; Standard (ord) 270, 272, 275, 276; Soorah 143, 144.

3½ per cent. G. P. notes were quoted at Rs. 85-15-0 to Rs. 86 and small sums at Rs. 86-5-0 to Rs. 86-6-0.

PROHIBITION OF WHEAT EXPORT.

REPRESENTATION BY HINDUS AT MOZAMBIQUE.

The following representation by the Hindus (generally Bhatias and Brahmins) at Mozambique has been sent to the Bombay Presidency Association. Owing to the prohibition of wheat export from India, the Hindu residents of Mozambique have of late been suffering from shortage of food,—wheat being their staple food.

We the Hindu inhabitants of Mozambique humbly beg to seek your kind help to make our humble voice reach the ears of our kind Government in case of the prohibition of the wheat export.

There is a large number of Hindu Indian residents in this province nearly 300 of men. Owing to the prohibition of the wheat export from India we feel short of food as it is the main food of us the Hindus especially this is the only food which we can take when we are outside the doors on a tour in mofussils or on a sea-voyage. So you can well realise the earnest need of the thing.

As wheat is not grown at all here nor we get it from India we are in much difficulty in case of food whenever we have to go or send a man or men into mofussils or to India or elsewhere.

Our kind Government have high respect for religion and deep feeling for their Indian subject, and so they have already allowed the export of the thing to the British possessions outside India in proportion to the demanded foodstuff in those parts. We are quite sure they will take the matter under earnest consideration only if an authoritative voice is raised by public bodies like the present putting forth to their notice the great need of the thing as a foodstuff for the Indian British subject residing in foreign neutral provinces.

If the case goes on as it is, we have to suffer much more in case of religious matter especially when we are outside the doors and this will consequently handicap us in business matter.

Hoping you will do the needful into matter and excuse for the trouble given and awaiting a satisfactory conclusion.

GERMAN FOOD PANIC.

The scarcity and high prices of food have caused a panic throughout Germany (says a French official wireless communiqué). In reply to a request formulated by the Municipality of Leipzic, the Imperial Chancellor has replied telegraphically that in order to meet the crisis he would henceforth himself deal with the question of food.

The National Liberal group in the Reichstag has called together the members for a meeting at Eisenach, in Thuringia, on Nov. 6, in order to debate the question of food.

Wurm, the Socialist, has declared that misery such as has never been experienced before was now prevailing in Germany. Food prices have reached an inaccessible limit. The price of meat has increased by 150 per cent. The Mayor of Frankfort-on-Main has telegraphed to the German Government protesting against the increasing dearness of food.

A NEW COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

ASSOCIATED INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the forthcoming session of the Indian Commercial Congress, it will be proposed to establish an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce. The objects in view by the promoters are:—

(a) To discuss and consider questions concerning and affecting trade, commerce, manufactures, and the shipping interests, at meetings of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country.

(b) To communicate the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce and other Commercial Associations or Bodies separately or unitedly, to the Government or to the various departments thereof, by letter, memorial, deputation or otherwise.

(c) To petition Parliament or the Government of India or any Local Government or authority on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping.

(d) To prepare and promote in Parliament or in the Legislative Councils of India both Imperial and Provincial, Bills in the interests of trade, commerce, manufactures, and shipping of the Country and to oppose measures which, in the opinion of the Chamber, are likely to be injurious to those interests.

(e) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity.

(f) To have power to establish an office either in England or in any part of British India with an Agent there, in order to ensure to the various Chambers early and reliable information on matters affecting their interests and to facilitate communication between the Chamber or individual chambers and the Government or other public bodies, and generally to conduct and carry on the affairs of the Chamber.

(g) To organise Chambers of Commerce, Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country.

(h) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places and at such times as may be determined by a Resolution of the Chamber.

(i) To do all such other things as may be incidental or condusive to the above objects.

For the purposes of registration the number of members is restricted to one hundred, and the articles of Association generally are drawn up on conventional lines.

GLOOM AMONG GERMAN SHIPOWNERS

NEUTRAL AND BRITISH PROFITS.

To the recent testimony of Herr Heineken, managing director of the North German Lloyd, as to the bad outlook for German shipping and the results of the British fleets's power and vigilance is now added that of Herr Huldermann, the manager of the Hamburg-Amerika line, says the Hague correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In a lecture on German shipping, Herr Huldermann pointed out that hostile and neutral shipping had remained in operation and was making big profits by the enormously increased freight rates. Even if 50 per cent. of their war profits was taken from British shipowners, big sums would still remain to them. Of German ships they had captured 500,000 tons. Neutral shipping was also making colossal profits. A big Danish shipping concern, with a capital of 25 million marks, would in the first half of 1915 have made a profit of 40 millions. Hand in hand with such profits there went a big increase in shipbuilding.

Herr Huldermann went on to say that amongst the many hard blows which faced German shipping in the future the collapse of the big shipping pool was the most serious. The future would depend on the foreign trade of Germany. If the importation of saltpetre were to cease in consequence of the artificial production of nitrogen, the ruin of German shipping, which principally depended on that, would be pretty certain. As it must be reckoned that the hostile States would be considerably weakened in their purchasing power, and, moreover, would not be favourably inclined towards German goods, a compensation must be found for that.

Peace must, said Herr Huldermann, secure to Germany the possibility of again trading with the territory now hostile. They must not in any case, according to this German shipping magnate, be content with an economic encirclement. He is also firmly convinced that the Government will powerfully support shipping.

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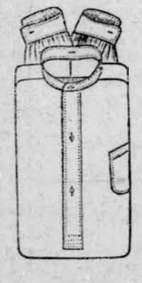

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No. 333, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. to Cook's Building.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHINAMAN CHARGED WITH COUNTERFEITING COINS.

(Before Justice Sir John Heaton.)

KING-EMPEROR v. AHTONG AHHING.

The accused in this case a Chinaman, 28 years old, was charged with partially counterfeiting 1 anna nickel coins in a shop situated at Erskine Road and with possessing instruments for counterfeiting under sections 232 and 235 respectively of the Indian Penal Code. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

The accused did not deny that the instruments were found in his possession but said that he only tried this process to see whether he could make toys. He did not know the English law, and now that he knew it, he would not do it again.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty on both the charges, but recommended mercy on account of his youth.

He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KING-EMPEROR v. HARDATSING DIWANSING.

The accused, a Hindu, 35 years old, was charged with counterfeiting King's coins, namely 1 anna nickel pieces and 4 anna pieces, under section 232 of the Indian Penal Code of being in possession of articles and materials for counterfeiting coins under section 235, and of delivering the King's coins knowing them to be counterfeit under section 240 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for the Crown. The accused was undefended.

Mr. Nicholson in opening the case for the Crown, stated that the police having received information, a watch was kept over him. On the 16th October, 1915, the accused was purchasing vegetables at Null Bazaar. He offered a one anna piece to one vendor, bought ¼ a pice worth of vegetable and took back the change. He then went to another shop and offered 1 anna piece to a potato-seller. While he was handing over the coin, a police detective arrested him and both the coins given by the accused to the vegetable-vendors were marked with four lines by the punch which the police officer called there and then. Subsequently the accused took the police to his room at Fanaswadi which was quite full of articles, materials and instruments usually used for counterfeiting, also a considerable number of nickel coins and four anna pieces were found there. These coins were sent to the Master of the Mint and it was found that 24 one anna pieces including the two pieces marked by the punch and 10 four-anna pieces were found to be counterfeit.

Evidence was then led for the Crown.

The accused was adjudged guilty. He was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WHAT IS A PROMISSORY NOTE?

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

PERTABCHAND GULABCHAND v. SONI PURSHOTAM MALJI AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 25,000 lent and advanced to them on 14th September, 1911. The defendants passed a writing by which they acknowledged the receipt of the said amount and agreed to repay the same after three years with interest at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per mensem. The interest was to be paid every month as the same became due.

The defendants denied in their written statement having ever received the said sum of Rs. 25,000 and contended that the writing, dated 14th September, 1911, was passed by them in escrow. They further contended that the said writing being a pro-note was inadmissible in evidence as the same was not properly stamped. The first defendant further counterclaimed Rs. 3,962-13. The second defendant also counterclaimed a sum of Rs. 10,865 as moneys lent and advanced to the plaintiff.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Strangman instructed by Mr. Ezekiel of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. Desai instructed by Mr. Dadachanji of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., appeared for the defendants.

Several issues were framed and Mr. Kanga raised a further preliminary issue whether the writing dated the 14th September, 1911, was an agreement or a pro-note. If the said writing was a pro-note, it could not be admitted in evidence.

His Lordship after hearing counsel on both sides decided that in spite of the rulings in 22 Bom. 986 and 21 Mad. 49 the writing would have been construed as a pro-note but for the payment of interest clause which said that the interest should be paid regularly every month, his Lordship decided that the writing was an agreement and not a pro-note as contended by Mr. Kanga.

The plaintiff was then examined and the defendants without going into the witness-box settled the suit.

The Court therefore passed a decree by consent in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 25,000 and costs of the suit including the costs of the counterclaims of the defendants. No order was made on the counterclaims of the defendants.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co.

MANMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

In the case of Vasanji Devji and another v. The Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ebjee Umersey and others, Mr. R. D. Sethna has been appointed Receiver only to take charge of the proxies and letters revoking such proxies lodged in the office of the Company, and not receiver of the properties of the Company as previously stated in these columns.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 22ND OF NOVEMBER, 1915.
Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar, in the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

868-15.—Dastur & Co. Loolwabibi, widow, and ors. v. Hassan bin Mahomed & ors, Matubhai J & M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

8-15.—Daphtary F & D, Vasanji Damodhar Bengali, v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Kanga & Sayani.

12-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Lal Bahadur Shivdarsan Avasthe v. Bai Premcore, widow, Dhanjishaw & B.

Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Abba and ors, Khanderao L & M.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N. C. Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Abocbaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Ramptatab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhowji K and Ch.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746-15.—Madhowji K & Ch. Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & Samji G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court, No. 43.
For Decree Absolute.

374-04.—Jehangir G & B. Vijbhukhandas Jadusha v. Caversibai, widow, & anr, Dubash & Co, Patell & Ez.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam and Co, a firm, v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.

For Hearing on further directions and costs.

458-10.—Kanga & Sayani, Kadaralli Rahimbhai, & anr, v. Hassanalli Abdull Alli & anr, Payne & Co, Pocha & Co.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

462-15.—Smetham B & Co, Aishabai, widow, v. Karsandas Karamsey.

647-10.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kalidas Mulchand v. Bai Rukhmani, widow, & ors, Tyabji D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

Matrimonial Suit.

1-15.—Payne & Co, Maria Hortensia Mascarenhas v. Franklin Masiarenhas, Daphtary F & D.

Commercial Cause.

170-15.—Tyebji D & Co, N Fatchally & Co, a firm, v. Shivratandas Pragdas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

Long Causes.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co, Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Farreira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15.—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samrathbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

822-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

420-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & L As Settled Maneckial & Co.

809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyab & ors, Raghavaya N & Co, Maneclal & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ghanshamdas, Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr, Balkrishna Vinayeck Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Monarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CONTRAVENTION OF PORT REGULATIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officers' Staff charged Kalia Ganu and twenty-three other tindals with sailing their prows in the harbour between the hours of sunset and sunrise, in contravention of regulations under the Defence of India Scheme. They were also charged by Sergeant Mayne of the Harbour Police with sailing without lights.

The case for the prosecution was that in connection with the last case he had brought before the Court Bombardier L. G. Morris had an interview with the Port Officer, whom he told that for want of a launch he was unable to stop more than a limited number of prows out of many which committed a breach of the regulations. Bombardier Morris was accordingly given another launch and the assistance of Mr. Schneider. About four o'clock on Saturday morning the man on the watch on the patrolship woke up Bombardier Morris, who made observations by means of searchlight and noticed under its beam near the Oyster Rock a fleet of about sixty or seventy prows under sail. Messrs. Morris and Schneider then took to the launches and shouted to the tindals to stop, but the latter disregarded the warning and tried to escape. Mr. Morris turned round and fired at the leading barques. Ten rounds of rifle and five of revolver ammunition had to be fired before the prows could be stopped. Twenty-four prows were stopped but the others escaped. The accused were coming into the Bombay harbour via the creek and they had no lights.

The accused said they were not sailing at the time but were lying at anchor.

Questioned by Mr. Schneider, Mr. Morris said that about sunset on Friday he had a look round the part of the harbour for which he was responsible and found it quite clear of shipping. There was no vessel at anchor there at the time and the accuseds' prows must have entered the harbour during night.

Mr. Schneider deposed that the accused were all sailing when he and Bombardier Morris began to stop their prows. On seeing this, some of the men started casting anchor.

The accused said this was their first trip there and they were ignorant of the rule. They prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate said instances of breach of this kind had become very frequent despite fines inflicted on the offenders. He fined them Rs. 25 each on the first charge and Rs. 10 each on the second.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. Mail boat Maloja on Saturday evening:—

Mr E M Smith, Mr N Halder, Mr Gokhale, Mr F Lewis, Mr and Mrs G Story, Mr J Mackenzie, Mr A Blank, Miss Sutherland, Miss Bailey, Mrs J Scott, Mr R Nicholson, Mr J Dunlop, Rev Cooke, Miss Hayne, Mrs Attrie, Miss L Rammell, Mrs Carruthers, Child and Infants, Mrs F Lewis, Mrs M Reardon, Miss M Taylor, Miss E Brown, Miss Madeley, Mrs White and Infant, Mrs Sanderson Infant, Nurse and Master, Mr H Crocker, Mr K Evans, Miss Evans, Miss Evans, Rev. and Mrs. Bomford, Miss Bomford, Mrs Cairnes and Children, Mr K Singh, Mrs Armstrong, Mrs Scott's Child, Mrs McGregor, Mrs Y Moran, Child, Infants and Ayah, Miss Gough, Miss Gritten Mr. A Robinson, Mr J. Stokes, Mr and Mrs Little, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Gibbons, Child and Infants, Mrs Bird, Mrs E Caristie, Mr Mandell, Mrs Parkinson and Infant, Colonel and Mrs. Keegan, Mr and Mrs Blake and Infant, Mr G Field, Mr E Scott, Mr C Luck, Mr Scroggie, Mrs Garner and Infants Mrs K Green, Mrs Dariwal, Miss Thicke, Mrs E Eustace, Mr E Duckworth, Miss Williams, Mrs Greening, Miss Pennington, Mrs Callaway and Miss Callaway, Mr F Plymen, Mr S Hassan, Mr and Mrs M Macphail, Mrs Eastwood, Master Eastwood, Mr. Dey, Mr R G Vernon, Prof. and Mrs. Leonard, Mrs R Williams, Miss Nicholls, Mrs Miller, Mr R Hannerford, Mr F Hargreaves, Miss Dr. Vitre, Mr W Hutten, Mr Bradley, Mrs J Ranson, Miss L Lawrence, Mr Master, Mr V Bhide, Mr T Desai, Mr P Buckland, Mr G Edward, Dr McLauchlin, Mr C Dooris, Mr F Woodward, Mr and Mrs T Kirk and Master Kirk, Mrs D Phillips Mr and Mrs. B Macaulay Miss A Bonsor Mr H Gordon Mr and Mrs Whalley, Mr J Lame, Mr J Milne, Miss Webb, Mr Robertson, Mrs Rennison, Mr and Mrs May, Mr and Mrs Jacob, Mrs Cowdell, Mr A G Sim, Mr Kirkbride, Rev and Mrs Bilby, Mr T Walsh, Mr D Ferguson, Mr S Shankai, Mr B Sharma, Mr Lyle, Mrs Church, Mrs F Roddis, Mrs H Jones, Miss Jones, Mrs J Whitty, Mr H Hampton, Mrs Cattell, Mr and Mrs C Walsh, Miss K Emerson, Mrs Reynolds, Mrs Redcliffe, Mrs Fox, Mrs E Guiness, Mrs Stock, Miss Stock, Mrs G Wyndham Lt-Col. Hare, Mrs Goslin, Mrs Dame, Mr R Boulton, Valet Boulton, Sir James Walker, Lady Walker, Mr Selkirk, Major Quin, Capt. Forbes, Col. Thomson, Lt. Rogers, Lt. Hutton, Lt. Copeland, Mr and Mrs. Minnett, Mrs Barnett, Major Faunce, Mrs H Stockley, Capt. Barnes, Lt. Henderson, Major and Mrs. Swan, Mr M Wing, Miss Hood, Mrs M Gilbert, Mr W Milne, Rev Schueran Vand, Mrs J Dallas, Mr Bajpai, Sir D Fule, Mrs Vores, Mr J Simpson, Mr D Scott, Shipyard Mechanics, Mr C Falloon, Miss Dame, Mr Pugh, Mr C Antion, Lt. Ashe, Lt. Durrack, Mrs Bougouis, Child and Infant, Guring Llalbir, Mr M Zalichi, Mr J Anderson, Capt. Eckstein, Major Moose, His native servant Mr G Hewitt, Baba Ebrahim and Mr. S C Dinshaw.

ARRIVALS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The following passengers per s. s. Medina, which left Sydney on 30th October, were landed in Bombay on Sunday morning:—

Miss M A Pudney, Miss A Doyle, Mrs Williams, Mr L S Hudson, Budda Deen, Kamder Khan, Miss F B Lysnar, Mrs Thomson and child, Miss M F Ayres, Mrs R Nalde, Mr Meyer Singh, Rev J C Martin, Rev T L Lawrence, Mr H Proctor, Mr F Halls, Miss M Gorham, Mr and Mrs A S Jelf, Misses Siebel, Mr F Dadabhoy, Mr D F Mongrelia, Mr D P Bannajee, Mr and Mrs P Franyee, infant and child, Mr and Mrs E C Fraser, Dr Duggan, Mr and Mrs Lindberg, Master L Andrea, Mr Duggan's servant, Mr Franyee's ayah, Sir F Craft, Mr A H Fair, Miss Pudney's ayah, Madame M Kemp, Miss I Wigmore, and Rev. R Nall.

According to a Calcutta report a threatening letter has been received by the rice merchant of Belliaghatta, whose shop was looted about a year ago, to the effect that his shop will again be visited and that his life will only be spared if he is prepared to hand over a certain sum of money.

It is stated that Norendra Sircar, approver in the Krishnagar dacoity case, has mentioned the names of many students who are not inhabitants of that district, as forming a party for the purpose of furthering the ends of the anarchical party and for committing dacoities. Many of the arrests which have been made recently are alleged to have connection with his statement.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH ENEMY.

TRIAL OF MANAGING DIRECTOR OF MESSRS. McDOWELL AND CO.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

Mr. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed to-day the further hearing of the case in which Mr. Hooper, managing proprietor of McDowell and Company, stands charged with having traded with the enemy. The further examination of Ethirajulu Mudaliar, general clerk of McDowell and Co., being finished by the prosecution, defence counsel Mr. Osborne objected to the filing of certain documents by the prosecution. First he objected to a letter of Mr. Hermans, said to have been intercepted by the Censor. He said that though the signature of the letter had been proved the contents were not, as the sender had not been examined, though he was easily available. Moreover, the case against the accused was not a general one, but there were three distinct charges, one of having traded with the enemy on 20th November and the second of having abetted entering into commercial obligation with the enemy on the same date. The first charge had no relation with the second and any record relevant in connection with the second would not be relevant with regard to the first charge.

Counsel for the prosecution, Mr. Adam, stated that there was a reference in Hermans' letter to tobacco, which formed the subject matter of the first charge against Hooper. There was reason to presume that Hooper and Hermans had conspired together to trade with the enemy. Non-prosecution of Hermans, who was an alien enemy interned at Ahmednagar, did not make him any the less offender. Hermans was a conspirator and there was no guarantee that he would speak the truth. If the Court thought fit to call him, he might be called as a witness by the Court.

His Worship remarked that that letter struck at the root of the whole matter and its contents must be legally proved. Hermans could be got and should be got as a witness. His worship then noted the objections raised.

Counsel for the defence then raised an objection to another letter written by Mr. Hermans being filed without his examination. Mr. Adam said that he would consult the law officers of Government with regard to the production of Hermans as a prosecution witness. His worship deferred his ruling till Mr. Adam's decision.

In the third case also Mr. Osborne objected to the admissibility of certain invoices intercepted by the Censor, which never reached McDowell & Co., and also of certain letters written by Downer and Heimink to Messrs. McDowell & Co., as they were written by third parties who had not been examined. He said as the invoices never reached Messrs. McDowell & Co. they could not be said to have taken delivery tobacco on the strength of those invoices.

Mr. Adam submitted that Messrs. McDowell used the sale notes in which were marked "Blum" and so they must have known that they came from Germany. Mr. Osborne said they were not concerned with the mark "Blum," but what they knew was only that tobacco came from Downer and Heimink.

His worship deferred orders on this objection also. The Court then rose for the day.

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA IN THE PUNJAB.

GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON PROVISION OF COUNTER-ATTRACTION TO DRINK.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

The following Press Communiqué is issued by the Punjab Government, Commerce and Industry Department:—

In connection with certain suggestions made by the Indian temperance societies in connection with a deputation received by his Excellency the Viceroy in 1913, advocating provision by the Government of counter-attractions to drink, the Punjab Government recently consulted a large number of officers and leading non-officials in the province in a circular letter, which was communicated to the press at the time. The enquiry has resulted in the accumulation of a large weight of official and non-official opinion, which is almost unanimously condemnatory of the proposals, as being either trivial or impracticable, or in some cases even prejudicial to the cause they are intended to promote. Except for certain sections of the community, the people of the Punjab are as a whole by no means addicted to intemperance and it may be hoped that example and education will gradually wean the sections prone to indulgence in strong liquors and drugs from their evil courses. The real reform, however, where it is needed, can only come from the people through their own leaders and societies and the increasing number of activities of temperance associations indicates that public opinion is moving in the matter, slowly, perhaps, but in the right direction. At the same time Government has shown and will continue to show its willingness to consider and give effect to any well considered and practicable suggestion from these or other bodies interested in the promotion of temperance.

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Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
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AGUE SPECIFIC.
THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR
MALARIA AND FEVERS.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

The only Original and Genuine
"EL ALIENTO"
Rs. 7 Per 50.
As supplied to the principal Clubs and Messes.
Trial solicited. Satisfaction assured.
GE AGENTS IN INDIA D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS ST BOMBAY.
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BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM
Price 8 Annas per Bottle
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The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
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To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
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Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSONS
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Greatest Blood Purifier and Remedy for
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The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
Has stood the test of 80 YEARS. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

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4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

RAO SAHEB OF KHARWA DISCHARGED.

CROWN COUNSEL'S STATEMENT OF REASONS.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 19.

On the opening of the Court to-day, Mr. Alston on behalf of the Crown, made the following statement:—"I stated on Monday that the question of continuing these proceedings against Rao Gopalsingh of Kharwa was under the consideration of the Government. I am now instructed to ask that he may be discharged. The sole reason for this application is that at the time of the Rao's arrest in Rajputana last August, in connection with another matter, certain statements were made to him by a police officer of the Rajputana Agency, which may have been understood by the Rao as implying that he would not be prosecuted in the present case. Those statements were made without the authority of the Government of this province and without the knowledge of what might be discovered in the investigation to be held in Benares in connection with this conspiracy case. Though the statement in question did not amount to an undertaking not to prosecute the Rao, in any event, it is possible that he may have so construed them. It appears desirable to the the statement made by an officer of the Government in responsible position to the Rao, and rather than give room for any such suggestion Government asks for his discharge in the present proceeding. The delay in making this application is due to the circumstance that the Local Government did not learn of these statements in question until after the Rao had started for Benares and it was necessary to refer to the Government of India for precise information as to the purport of the statements and the circumstances in which they were made."

PRESIDENT OF TRIBUNAL'S ADVICE.

The President of the Tribunal, then addressed the Raosaheb as follows:—You recognise that the Government has dealt generously with you. We accept the application made on behalf of the Crown. But for this application we should have framed charges against you. You know best to what extent you are implicated in the present case. If you have been led away by certain enemies of your country into dabbling with Rajputs and acting contrary to the Rajput honour and loyalty to the King, I hope you will bear in mind the present attitude of the Government and the generous step taken by them and refrain from acting similarly in future.

The Rao Saheb in addressing the Tribunal said: Sir, I am not a man of that sort at all. The goal of my life has been devoted to the service of my King. When the present war broke out, I offered my services to the Government for active service at the front, as I had done previously on similar occasions.

Mr. Gourishankar, counsel for the Rao Saheb addressing the Court then said:—I beg to thank your Lordships for the kind and considerate treatment which has been shown to us during the trial of this case. As to the reasons of the withdrawal of the charge against Rao Gopal Singh, it is a great satisfaction that the case has been withdrawn on equitable grounds. The gratitude and loyalty of the Rao Saheb will only be increased by this action. The relations between the Tamrardars and the Government is one of an essentially patriarchal kind and the result of this case so far as the Rao Saheb is concerned will be looked upon by him as a consolatory pledge of that filial affection which His Majesty the King extends to his Feudatories.

The President remarked:—There is no reason why the Rao Saheb, who is young yet, should not leave behind him an honoured name.

The Rao Saheb was then formally discharged and permitted to sit in the body of the court. He will be taken back to Ajmer.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST 15 ACCUSED.

Charges were then framed against the rest of the accused. After Rao Gopal Singh's discharge the Special Commissioners charged all the 15 accused under sections 121, 121A, 122 and 131, I. P. C. The accused Dharmasingh and Jadunathsingh, both exsepoys, were further charged under section 123, I. P. C.

APPROVER BIBHUTI CROSS-EXAMINED.

The cross-examination of the approver, Bibhuti, was then resumed by Mr. Narendranath Roy. Mr. B. C. Chatterjea also cross-examined Bibhuti on behalf of the accused Girija Babu alias Nagendranath Dutt.

Mr. Ross Alston then re-examined Bibhuti, who said:—I made my statement to Mr. O'Connor, Superintendent of Police. I was not shown any statements made by Baburam or Mannilal. I knew nothing of what Baburam had said except what he himself had told me. I think Baburam made a statement amounting to a confession. I had no conversation between the period he made his statement at Delhi and I made in my statement to O'Connor. Adarsha Vidyalaya is a school started by Young Men's Association, the object of which was to get recruits from the school.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee, approver Bibhuti said:—When in jail I was never visited by Inspector Mukerjee, unaccompanied by an European official. I lived in a bungalow in the cantonment with Mannilal, approver, and Dillasingh for some time prior to the commencement of the trial. Baburam did not tell me that any police officers was living with him at Benares when he told me that he had turned King's evidence. I know that Sachindra had been watched by the police, since 1912. I understand that the police were anxious to implicate Sachindra in the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

After re-examination by Mr. Alston, the evidence of Bibhuti, 1st approver was concluded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MANNILAL.

When the Court reassembled after lunch, Mannilal, 2nd approver, was cross-examined by Mr. B. C. Chatterjee on behalf of the three Sanyal brothers, Kalipado Nalini and Girijababu.

Mannilal said:—After my arrest when I was in the Kotawali, the Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Delhi, asked me the explanation of the correspondence and other papers seized at my house. I was then taken to Delhi where I was kept for two or three months. At Delhi Mr. Petrie took me to the Police Superintendent's bungalow and there asked me several questions. Messrs. Despande and Page of the C.I.D. subsequently saw me there. I made my statement to Mr. Page, who took it down. My father also once came to interview me and told me that he was sorry that I had fallen into bad company and that I should speak the truth. When he came for a second time to see me, I think he had come to know that I had made my statement. Mr. Page asked me to accept a pardon and make a statement to the Magistrate. I was then let out on bail; but five or six days after, I was arrested again on July 16, when I was told that the bail was cancelled and I was brought under arrest because Baburam had in his statement suggested that my life was in danger. I saw Baburam once during the time I was on bail, but had no conversation with him. In Benares I lived for some time in the same house with Bibhuti and Dillasingh, Baburam, Ramnath and Shankarlal. Mr. Page stayed with us for about ten days. Sardar Santo Singh, Inspector Mukerjee and Sub-Inspector Bannerjee and Manmohanlal of the C.I.D. also visited the house occasionally.

The Court then adjourned till Monday.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW PRESS COMMENTS.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 20.

Commenting on the action of his Excellency the Viceroy in commuting the death sentences in the Lahore conspiracy case, the "Advocate" says:—"There is nothing nobler and more statesmanlike than tempering justice with mercy." Speaking about the reactionary Anglo-Indian press the "Advocate" says:—"They, true to their traditions, foam with rage when any clemency is shown to Indians. As for Lord Hardinge he thereby has added another link to the golden chain of popular love and regard."

MOHURRUM DISTURBANCE AT ALIGARH

COLLISION BETWEEN HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN PROCESSIONS.

(News Bureau.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 20.

Yesterday being the last day of the Mohurrum there were some disturbances over the Tazias. There were also some Hindu marriage procession fixtures and unhappily the time of the Tazias and one marriage procession collided. The Mahomedans stopped their Tazia procession and by way of protest also withheld their removal to Karbala. Some bricks are reported to have fallen upon the Tazias from the roof of a house occupied by Hindus. Two men have been arrested.

JUBILEE OF SIR GEORGE KNOX.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

A complimentary dinner was given in honour of Sir George Knox, Judge, Allahabad High Court, and Lady Knox, at Government House, Allahabad, on Saturday night. The company which numbered 60 persons included many who, in response to the invitations issued by Sir James and Lady Meston, had come in from distant stations to celebrate the Jubilee of Sir George Knox. Sir James Meston proposed the health of the guests of the evening. Sir George Knox, while expressing his inability to make any adequate reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's kind and eloquent references to Lady Knox and himself, thanked his honour very heartily for the manner in which he had proposed the toast and the company for the cordial reception they had given to it.

TWO BOYS TRIED FOR MURDER.

BOY OF SEVEN ROBBED AND THROWN INTO WELL.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 20.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Poona, was engaged during the last four days in hearing a case in which two boys, Khandu and Pandu Ganpat, aged respectively 13 and 10, were charged with murdering another boy Laxman, seven years old, by throwing him in a well after robbing him of his valuable ear-rings. The recording of evidence etc., was finished yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The judge agreed and acquitted the accused boys.

It is reported that "Liberty" leaflets were hung at prominent places at Santipur, Nadia District, and some of the leaflets were posted to the local sub-inspector of police and the sub-registrar.

GENERAL JOFFRE IN LONDON.

The famous French Generalissimo leaving the War Office with Lord Kitchener.

COUNTRY BEFORE EMPLOYER

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Col. V. N. Hickley, C.I.E., V.D. commanding the Behar Light Horse, lately issued the King's appeal as a special regimental order with the following remarks:—

"The Officer Commanding in publishing the appeal of His Majesty the King desires to draw the attention of all members of military age to the urgent need of suitable men for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and for the ranks of the Regular Army both at home and in India. While quite aware that some members are bound by agreement to their employers, he considers that the time has now arrived when every able bodied man must choose between inconveniencing his employer, temporarily, or deserting his country in its time of need."

Commenting on this the "Statesman" remarks:—

"Col. Hickley no doubt appreciates the responsibility he incurs in presenting his views in the form of a special regimental order. But it is obvious, nevertheless, that their extensive adoption might create a serious crisis in the official, as well as the commercial services of India. It would be interesting to learn the opinions of Government and the Chambers of Commerce upon the subject."

It is noticeable that the above which appeared in the issue of the "Times of India" of Saturday, November 13th, 1915, has led to no comment so far from any of the Bombay papers. The "Statesman" instantly portends a serious crisis as the result of the adoption of Col. Hickley's suggestion, in both commercial and official services. One would have thought that Col. Hickley's suggestion merited support, and would be received with a chorus of approval, from all and sundry. It will be observed, from a glance at the Bombay calendar, for November and December of this year that during the 31 days ending November 30th 1915, and the 31 days of December 1915, there will have been 15 full holidays for mercantile firms, banks, etc. also two Government holidays, and besides six half holidays, on the remaining six Saturdays. Therefore out of 62 possible working days, we find there will have been a total of about 20 holidays, or 32½ per cent. Therefore, accepting in the interests of the country, that at the present time every day should be a working day, it follows, I think, that about 1/3rd of the European sahibs of Bombay, could be spared for War service. One of the largest commercial undertakings in Bombay is open for seven days in the week and to the personal knowledge of the writer, is supervised by two Europeans only. It means, of course, hard work, and these two Europeans have no holidays, except now and again, a half day on Sundays. There is absolutely no reason why all Europeans, yes, and Indians too, should not work daily during the war, especially during the Winter months, with a half day holiday on Sundays only; it would then be possible to release at least 1/3 of the European supervising staff for War service. There are no holidays for our sons and relatives, and the thousands of gallant Indians, not to mention our allies, at the various theatres of the War, and I submit that holidays in India should be absolutely barred, certainly till 1st April 1916, i.e. throughout the Winter months. We want Officers for the Indian Army Reserve; compare the actual casualities amongst the Officers, with the number of men volunteering for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, as gazetted weekly in the Government Gazette, and it will be seen that we are on the wrong side, by something like 75 per cent. to 85 per cent. weekly.

In Bombay alone, there is great scope for Lord Derby, or any other energetic recruiting officer; a visit to the Bombay Gymkhana on any Wednesday or Saturday evening, and to the Yacht Club on any Tuesday or Friday, must convince one of this. I do not mean to infer that their is no keenness in Bombay, far from is; but I do wish emphatically to state, that there is nothing like the keenness there should be. Take, haphazard, any ten bachelor European gentlemen one meets in Bombay, and enquire what they have actually done towards the War, either by contributions or personal service; very very little I am afraid. It is to be hoped that conscription will become law, in a very short time, and it is to be hoped that India will be included.

It is quite an everyday thing to hear people remark that the natives of India, generally, do not quite realise that we are at war, for our very existence. There is no doubt that we ourselves are most apathetic in this respect, and I am afraid that we, Britishers, are in a great measure responsible for the general apathy in India. What is the use of the King and responsible officials, and newspapers, generally advocating self-denial and economy, with a view to helping the country, when one sees numbers of gentlemen of military age absolutely wasting their time and money in the several clubs, theatres etc., in Bombay. I make bold to say that the money wasted in the several clubs in Bombay on any one evening would afford comforts, if not necessaries, for a few hundred of our fighting men at the front, daily. What we want are a few more men with the courage of their convictions, like Col. V. N. Hickley, and the European population of this country would very soon rise to the occasion, and Indians generally would then most assuredly follow suit. We want a strong man or two, and the pity of it is that we cannot have the editor of "John Bull" on a tour through this country.

I would commend for the consideration of Government the question of enhancement of income-tax, on all European bachelors in this country. There is scope, I think, for an increase in this respect of about £1,000 a month, in Bombay alone, without doing the bachelors in question the least possible harm. At the present time the ordinary topic of conversation is how best to spend the coming Xmas vacation,—and shoots, visits up-country, golf parties, picnics etc., are freely discussed. Contrast this with the discussions in the trenches at the present time, and in your arrangements for Xmas, give a passing thought to the thousands of splendid follows who will never see the 25th of December next. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.

WAR SPIRIT.

Bombay, November 20.

CALCUTTA TOWNPLANNING EXHIBITION

LORD CARMICHAEL ON THE WORK OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Lord Carmichael formally opened the Calcutta Town-Planning Exhibition on Saturday evening before a fairly large audience. The first public lecture by Prof. Geddes was delivered. His Excellency, in asking Prof. Geddes to deliver the address, said:—Town-planning is a very complex matter and even the best expert in some of its branches is not necessarily an authority on it as a whole. I hear lots of criticism of the Improvement Trust both from Indians and from Englishmen from all kinds of different points of view, and one reason why I am glad that Professor Geddes has brought his exhibition here is that I hope it may quicken the interest taken in the Improvement Trust and perhaps may even help the Improvement Trust. The Trust have, I see, a large exhibit here which shows that we cannot accuse them of doing their planning thoughtlessly and carelessly.

Professor Geddes commenced his lecture by remarking that the subject of Town-planning was too vast to be covered in a single brief address. There should be a more thorough survey of the city than had yet been made. There should be a fuller and completer study of the city from all points of view, and if all co-operated it would be of great help to the working of the Trust.

CHOICE NEW DESIGNS IN MADRAS MUSLINS

PATTERNS POST FREE.

Curtains made up free of charge from any of these Bordered Muslins; send measurements with your order.

The "Culross" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a beautifully well covered design, fine quality and very durable, exact to sketch.

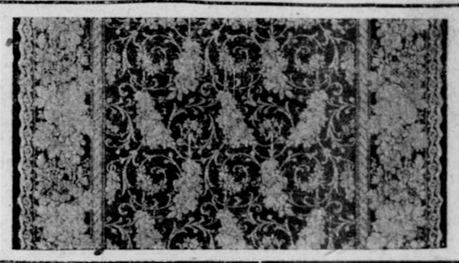
52 inches wide.

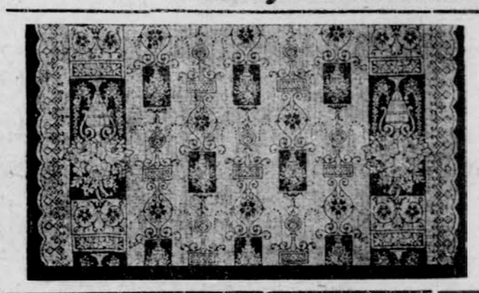
Re. 1-8 per yard.

The "Courland" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a charming design, and a good reliable quality, exact to illustration.

52 inches wide.

Re. 1-12 per yard.



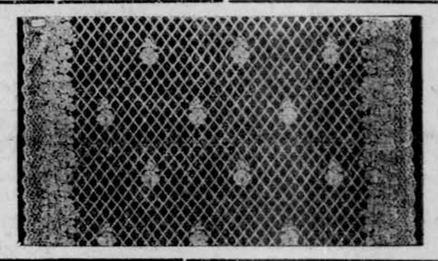


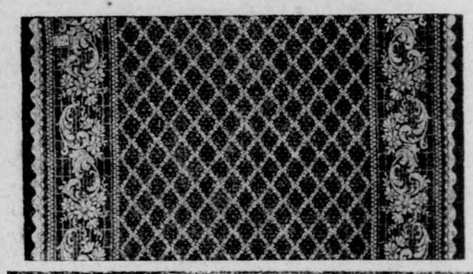
"The Corinth" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a very durable and good washing muslin, charming design as sketch, very suitable for Dining or Drawing Room curtains.

52 inches wide Re. 1-4 per yard.

The "Crichton" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, exact to illustration, a very dainty design, and will wash and wear well.

45 inches wide As. 15 per yard.



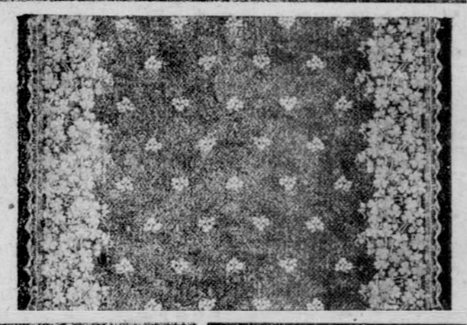


The "Crantoel" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin, a very dainty open design and a good wearing quality, very suitable for Bedroom curtains.

52 inches wide Re. 1-12 per yard.

The "Crofton" Bordered Ecru Madras Muslin. A charming design exact to illustration, good wearing and a reliable quality, 52 inches wide

Re. 1-4 per yard.



Hemstitched Teppal Muslin, embroidered on both sides as illustration, will wear and wash beautifully, in white and Ecru, 48 inches wide.

Re. 1-4 per yard.

Scalloped Teppal Muslin. A very dainty design as sketch, scalloped borders on both sides, will wear well, and defy any Dhobi, in white and Ecru. 48 inches wide.

As. 15 per yard.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. DRAPERY OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to elect a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. M. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", an not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the dats of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

November, '92.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November and December. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

3 days 1st to 8th Dec. "J" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

5 days 9th to 13th Dec. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

4 days 14th to 17th Dec. "B" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

4 days 18th to 21st Dec. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

3 days 22nd to 24th Dec. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

2 days 25th to 26th Dec. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

5 days 27th to 31st Dec. "F" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer, and 4 men per day.

277. Staff.—Captain C. N. Moberly having returned from leave of absence took over the duties of adjutant from Lieut. N. B. Kinnear on the forenoon of 20th instant.

278. Rewards.—Good Conduct.—In accordance with India Army Order No. 630 of 17th November 1915, Cr. Sergt. Instr. B. Coope (East Yorks Regt.) Bombay Volunteer Rifles has been awarded the Silver Medal for long service and good conduct with gratuity.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 20.

Corps Orders by Captain N. H. Sowerby, V. A. Commanding,

No 970 Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 21st Nov. 1915.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Bass.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Shelton.

No 971 Parades.—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North Battery on Tuesday 23rd inst. at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning.

No. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at the Cooperage Bandstand on Saturday 25th inst. at 7 a.m. for Rifle and Squadron drill. Dress khaki shirts, shorts and putties. All members are requested to attend.

No. 972 Warrants.—Nos. 119 and 120 will be issued to C. B. M. I., C. D. Lettings to proceed to Ahmedabad on 29th inst. in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 973 Parades.—No. 4 Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 21st inst. at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Drill.
Sunday 21st inst. at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS., 2nd Lieut. B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday, the 27th November, at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.).

RUN OVER BY AN ENGINE.

A mason, named Vashramji Tambe, aged about 28, was knocked down by a passing engine on the night of the 18th instant and seriously injured. He was taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injury.

PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELLERS TO EGYPT

A Press Note notifies that all persons desiring to land in Egypt must be provided with passports. Travellers who are not British subjects must have their passports *vise* by a British Consul. *Visas* will not be granted to enemy subjects.

RETIREMENT OF A PORT TRUST OFFICIAL.

On Saturday afternoon a pleasant function took place in the Trustees' Offices at Ballard Road, when Mr. V. M. Choksey, Head Clerk, Chief Accountant's Office retired from the post after a service extending over 35 years. The Hon. Sir Frederick L. Sprott Chairman, B. P. Trust, presented Mr. Choksey on behalf of the Officers and the staff a handsome gold watch and chain.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single death from plague, with no new attacks, was reported in the city on Friday. There was no cholera or small-pox case. The total mortality during the day was 67, as compared with 65 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 71 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,254, out of which 12 were found to be plague-stricken.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Gopikabai, a Hindu girl, aged 20 years, living in Mahim with her husband.

Some time ago the deceased missed her nose-ring, for which her husband had scolded her. She took the scolding to heart and on the night of 17th instant she was missed and the body was found in a well.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

A mad dog bit a Hindu named Samboo Yessoo on the 1st ultimo, while he was sleeping on the Mint Road. The dog also attacked and bit another man who was sleeping nearby. They were taken to the G. T. Hospital where they were treated and advised to go to Kasauli for further treatment at Government expense which they refused to do. They then returned to their native place, Penu. Subsequently Sambhoo returned to Bombay on the 10th instant, and he developed hydrophobia on the 17th instant and died on account of it.

NEW-BORN CHILD FOUND.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of a dead child which was found in a basket near the well opposite the Central Telegraph Office, in Mayo Road on Friday.

The Police Surgeon deposed that there was a slight scratch on the throat and signs of pressure. There was also signs of internal suffocation.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to suffocation, but that there was no evidence to show how or by whom the suffocation was caused or who placed the body on the spot.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Rajbhai Nurbhai, a glass fitter, who lives in Doctor Street on the first floor of a building, has reported to the Police the loss of Rs. 531 worth of gold and silver ornaments from his room in his absence.

A teashop keeper at Chinchbunder named Aga Hussein Jainul Abedeen had reported to the Police that his shop was broken open on Friday night and ornaments and notes of the value of Rs. 1,123 were taken away.

Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally living in Doctor Street on the first floor of a house had his room broken open on the 18th instant at noon and cash and notes worth Rs. 125 were taken away.

A NEW PHYSICAL CULTURE SCHOOL.

A very interesting and instructive entertainment was given on Saturday the 13th instant in the form of Scientific Weight-lifting, Wrestling and Jiu-jitsu at Bombay's New Gymnasium, situated in Nanabhoy lane, Hornby Road, Fort. This new and up-to-date Gymnasium has been opened on the most approved style by Mr. A. Gioia, who is an expert in Physical Culture from Europe and the holder of world's records in weight-lifting. He is present at the Gymnasium daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., to instruct and train pupils of every age. Mr. A. Gioia also undertakes to give private tuition to ladies as well as gentlemen at their residence by special arrangement.

At the entertainment referred to, Mr. Gioia before a large gathering of Bombay's leading athletes established a number of records in the leading continental lifts i.e.

Crucifix Dumbell Lift:—Right 42 lbs. left 42 lbs.

Military Press one hand:—84 lbs.

Military Press two hands:—156 lbs.

Snatch two hands:—156 lbs.

Pulling to the shoulder on the table (Zybisco Style) 93 lbs., and lastly he very easily pulled in clean to the shoulder and jerked overhead his big Bar-bell 185 lbs. The entertainment concluded with a splendid and scientific exhibition of Jiu-jitsu by Messrs. Hamji and Munchershaw B. Baria entitled "Indian Zibisco."

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

The Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championship tournament will commence on Saturday, the 25th December. There will be one shield for open singles, one for open doubles and one for Hindu doubles.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

THE DADAR HINDU DIVISION.

The Dadar Hindu Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, held a meeting in the compound of Antonio Da Silva School, Dadar, under the presidency of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police. There was a mixed gathering of ladies and gentlemen among the latter being Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, Dr. D. H. Naik, Dr. Javle, Dr. Yadneshwar Parandhare, Mr. Kashinath Dewji Dhuru and others.

Dr. S. N. Nawalkar opened the proceedings with a neat little speech in which he gave a cordial welcome to the guests and moved the election of the chairman. The report was read and resolutions were passed with the object of making the Division more useful than at present by including amongst it members of the Mahomedan, Christian, Parsi and other communities. An influential committee to collect funds was appointed and the list circulated amongst those present amongst the subscribers to it being Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes. It was also resolved to form a class of nurses. The chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—

I gather that the Dadar centre of the St. John Ambulance Division has been in existence only since 1904, but that even during that short period the Division has managed, thanks to the training given by Dr. Navalkar, to do good work on occasions of popular gatherings such as the Mahim and Matunga fairs. Dr. Navalkar has, I am afraid, given me too great praise in his opening speech, as also Dr. Dadarkar, but I assure you it gives me and my wife great pleasure to preside on such an occasion as this, especially as I am indirectly connected with the movement for teaching first aid to the constables of the Bombay City Police, who, as you know, compete among themselves every year for a shield. Dr. Navalkar tells me that there are, at present, only two squads working as the centre is not sufficiently wealthy to provide uniforms and equipment for any larger numbers. I think, ladies and gentlemen, it should be your endeavour to subscribe sufficient to enable at least eight squads to be formed and equipped, and then it might be possible to get some well-to-do gentleman to present a Shield or Cup for annual competition between the squads. We have seen enough this afternoon of the training received by the members of the centre to feel assured, I think, that this centre will prove of the utmost utility in a neighbourhood which lies close to the busy mill area in which accidents occur not infrequently by the roadside also, I regret to say, accidents are known to take place occasionally among the most rowdy elements of the mill population. You all know what happens when an accident takes place. A police constable takes the injured persons, usually in a hack victoria, to the hospital, which is a long way off, and it is not till he arrives at the hospital that he receives treatment. It would be a great boon to the poorer public and a great help to the police if there should grow up in Dadar a body of men thoroughly trained in first aid, who could be called in whenever assistance was urgently required. I will not detain you long, except wishing on behalf of Mrs. Edwardes and myself all prosperity to the Dadar centre. I hope that by next year you will have, at least, four more uniformed squads. (Cheers.)

Votes of thanks were numerously adopted and three cheers were called for Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, which were heartily responded to. Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes were then garlanded.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am sure only inadvertence is responsible for the inclusion of my name on the Committee formed on Friday last to organise the work of receiving the Moslem League when it meets here next Christmas. In a way I am glad that this has happened as it gives me an opportunity of defining and making public my attitude towards the League.

I am neither a member nor a supporter of the League and my presence at the meeting of which you publish a report to-day was in the capacity of a spectator. It is true that I am doing what I can to help the League to assemble in Bombay. This is precisely because the League is to meet in the same city as the Congress, and as I earnestly hope and believe that this will result in a conference of the leaders of the two movements. Being a Congressman and one of those who think that the Constitution of the Congress itself effectually safeguards the interests of all communities, or minorities as they have come to be known, I feel unable to join the League.

For the publication of this personal explanation in your valued columns I shall be thankful.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. AZAD,

Bombay, Nov. 20.

A NEGLECTED ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me, in the interest of the public, to draw the attention to the darkness in which the road leading out of Yellow Gate at the Alexandra Dock on the Carnac Bridge, is allowed to remain. The road is in charge of the Port Trust, but its lighting is so woefully neglected that during dark nights the way before one is almost invisible, the danger being increased by the presence of a sharp curve in the road which makes it will nigh impossible to avoid a passing victoria, motor car, or other vehicle.

The Port Trust authorities have been long written to on the subject but they have yet done nothing in the matter. It is hoped, however, that these lines will attract their notice and that they will take immediate steps to improve the situation, before anything untoward takes place,—Yours, etc.

A. PEDESTRIAN.

LORD WILLINGDON AT RATNAGIRI.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party reached Ratnagiri on Saturday. Just after landing his Excellency visited the High School and her Excellency the Civil Hospital. Then they drove to the Victoria Memorial Hall where his Excellency received the Municipal Address.

Replying to the Address the Governor said:—

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Board of Ratnagiri—It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself the words of welcome with which you have been good enough to greet us on our arrival in your beautiful town, the situation and surroundings of which fully justify the compliment conveyed by its ancient Sanskrit name. It has long been my desire to visit the towns and ports of the Konkan, which I should have long ago put into effect, were it not for the difficulty of access for a considerable part of the year, of which you complain and on which my personal experience enables me fully to sympathise with you.

I am much gratified by your assurances of loyalty to the British Crown and I fully share the confidence which you express that there can be no other conclusion to the great contest in which we are engaged than the complete and final victory of the Allied arms.

I am glad to note that you recognise the readiness of my Government to support you in the measures necessary to provide for the health and welfare of your citizens and the substantial nature of the assistance which has already been given you in various directions. In particular, the taking over by Government of your water-supply installation with a liability of Rs. 32,000 and its completion at a cost of Rs. 46,500 represent a degree of liberality on the part of Government of which few other Municipalities in the Presidency have been the recipients. Your Municipality has thus been assured of a good and regular water-supply, for which it pays only a moderate rate calculated on its actual consumption.

One of the main objects of Government in pursuing this liberal policy is to encourage local bodies to develope their own resources and to apply them to works of public utility. I fully recognise that you have certain local difficulties to contend with but I trust and am confident that you will take resolute and effective steps to overcome them. In order that you may be in a position to do this, there are some aspects of your financial position to which I would venture to invite your serious attention.

RATE OF TAXATION.

In the first place, the average rate of your taxation amounts to only 12 annas per head of population per annum, while in the Municipality of Alibag, the conditions of which in many respects resemble your own, the rate is Rs. 2-3. The natural inference is that you have in your hands the means of substantially increasing your resources.

In the second place, whatever be the sanctioned rate of local taxation the results are not likely to be satisfactory unless careful attention is paid to the machinery of collection. In particular, the assessment lists and demand registers must be accurately maintained and I would suggest to you that you might profitably consider whether improvements in these directions could not be effected.

You have referred in your address to the question of the maintenance of pauper lunatics. Government are advised that this among the responsibilities of a District Municipality which are rendered obligatory by statute and I therefore regret that it is not practicable for Government to relieve you of this obligation and discharge it from Provincial or Imperial revenues.

At regards the congestion which unfortunately exists in your school accommodation, I may mention that a sum of about Rs. 200,000 has been reserved from the Imperial grants for three High Schools of which yours is one. Unfortunately the financial position created by the war has rendered it necessary to defer this expenditure. As soon as it is possible to carry out this work, Government will be prepared to consider sympathetically proposals for the transfer of the existing High School buildings in such a manner as largely to increase the accommodation available for the Municipal schools.

As regards Elementary schools, I may mention that an allotment of nearly Rs. 5,000 has been made to you as a special building and equipment grant for this purpose.

I fully sympathise with you in the serious difficulties which the situation of your town places in the way of adequate communications and more particularly the inconvenience and, at certain seasons, even the danger, attending the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers by sea. The matter is engaging the serious attention of Government and a Bill will shortly be considered by my Legislative Council, one of the objects of which is the provision of piers, landing stages, and other conveniences for the use of passengers. If this Bill becomes law and the necessary resources can be provided in the manner contemplated, I hope that it will be found possible to remove or largely mitigate one of the most serious disadvantages under which you at present labour.

Let me acknowledge, in conclusion, the kind terms in which you have been good enough to refer to myself and Lady Willingdon. I will not attempt to disguise the fact that the burden and responsibility of the administration of this Presidency, especially in these critical times, are both onerous and exacting, but we both of us, in our respective spheres of duty, are constantly encouraged and supported by the sympathy, the generous assistance and the active co-operation which we have received and are receiving from every part of the Presidency and from every class and creed that it comprehends.

We thank you once more for your warm and cordial welcome, and wish you in departing all happiness and prosperity.

Their Excellencies returned to the Collector's bungalow where they received a visit from ex-King Thebaw. After lunch they visited the School of Industry, the Jail, the Palace, where her Excellency saw the ladies of ex-King Thebaw's family, the Lunatic Asylum and the Leper Asylum.

After tea at the Judge's bungalow where Indian ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet them, their Excellencies returned to H. M. S. Northbrook.

The party arrived yesterday at Janjira. Their Excellencies were entertained at lunch by his Highness the Nawab Saheb, the catering for which was in the capable hands of Mr. C. Stengler, manager of the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel. After lunch their Excelliences visited the Civil Hospital and High School and opened the new Laboratory.

STRIKING AT THE HEART OF GERMANY.

AMERICAN SPECULATION ON ALLIES' GREAT PLAN

A writer in the "New York Times," discussing the possibility of invading Germany, says:—

Undoubtedly the Allies mean to prepare, and when prepared to hit, and to hit hard, on the western coast of Germany.

The writer knows that elaborate plans for such an attack have been submitted to the Admiralty Departments of Great Britain and France, and that high naval experts have expressed their conviction that a successful assault could be delivered, and an army put ashore.

It is clear that an assault on the Emden—Wilhelmshaven Peninsula would strike almost at the very heart of Germany. It would be more than a flanking operation; it would attack the Germans in the rear. Such a move would have to be met, for an advance along the Ems Valley would menace the Krupp works at Essen, and to meet the move Germany would have to divert a portion of her forces from their present theatres of action.

As to the outcome of an actual assault on the German coast, those who object point to the lesson of the Dardanelles. The Dardanelles taught no lesson. It is no part of the plan of the Allied Admiralties to build a lot of Queen Elizabeths, Barhams, Malayas, and Warspites, and send them over to be sunk off Heligoland.

SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS.

What is believed to be the case is that the Admiralties are constructing instruments fit to grapple with the most powerful coast defences.

A high naval authority gives it as his considered opinion that there is no inherent and essential reason why the attack from sea should not be more powerful than the land defences, provided only that the resources of the attacking party are preponderantly greater than those of the defenders. Any gun, howitzer, or rifle, that can be mounted can be floated, and when floated has the advantage of superior mobility. If a Gruson battery is to be attacked, the plan is to bring up the nearest approach to a Gruson battery to attack it. Instead of eight 15-in. guns mounted at a height of thirty or forty feet on a $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 battleship, with sheer sides that cannot be missed, and manned by more than 1,000 men, the plan is that guns of the largest calibre, of direct and indirect fire, be mounted and floated singly on a structure affording full armoured protection, with no sheer sides, and appearing only a couple of feet above the water line.

Segregation, not aggregation, is the idea. There would be no costly engines, for speed would not be an essential. Fifty such structures would cost less than a battleship. If must be remembered that they are in no way intended to supersede any other form of warship; they are designed solely as instruments of attack.

Austrian and German firms in Karachi having closed their business and the cost of living and maintenance having considerably increased, poverty in the Parsi community of Karachi has shown a considerable rise. To overcome the difficulty and render a helping hand to them a correspondent in the Parsi "Sansar" recommended an emergent meeting of the Parsi Anjuman. Several well-to-do Parsis have given a strong support to the scheme and it is stated that a fund will soon be opened with a substantial sum.

(*Continued from Column 6.*)

considering India as an appendage of Great Britain and the Colonies, and in associating more and more the Indian captains of trade and industry with the executive of the Supreme Government. The latter is no doubt composed of great men, highly gifted men, but men with no first-hand knowledge of trade, that is, sound principles of national economy put into practice. When any economic innovation or renovation is taken up by the Government as at present constituted, no forward step is found to be possible, so endless are the stages of correspondence through which each topic must pass. This is inevitable where the deciding men have to depend for a judgment on the opinions of a hundred others more conversant than they with the subject, till by the time they come to a conclusion, they find, or rather the country finds it out for them, that the propitious moment for success has passed never to return.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Boycott.

"New India."—The boycotting of great Indians by Anglo-Indians if persisted on, is likely to produce considerable social friction. The absence of the English residents in Madras was a marked feature in the the farewell parties given in honour of Sir C. Sankaram Nair before he left Madras. The "Leader" complains of a similar absence of "the entire British community at Allahabad" from the public meeting in honour of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Henry Cotton. Sir James Meston, the Lieut.-Governor, was unable to be present, owing to a previous engagement, but he courteously wrote to explain his absence. All others ignored the meeting. This policy is a very unwise one; Indians are expected to show courtesy to great Englishmen, and similar respect should be shown by Englishmen to great Indians. Otherwise a tension will be produced similar to that between Austrians and Italians, while Austria still held Venice.

Indian, Not English, Economics for India.

The "Daily Gazette":—The economic life of every country is so intimately related to its history, local conditions, geographical position, national character, capacities and ideals, that it seems to be worse than useless to encourage Indian students to go to London to study the principles of economics taught by European professors, unless and until they have studied thoroughly the economic history and conditions of their own country and civilization. It is just as futile as sending Indian art students to the Royal Academy Schools of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. They only learn the Western point of view, and are led to believe that there is no other. This method of study sterilizes their creative capacity and powers of initiative, which a sound educational system should stimulate to the utmost. The British economic system may possibly be best for the British Isles, but the economic basis of England's island life must always be essentially different from that of a continent; just as the economy of bird-life is different from that of beasts or fishes.

A European Commonwealth.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford in the "Commonweal."—I am, for my part, firmly convinced that we must advance to the creation of a European Commonwealth; I refuse to regard it, as most of us still do, as a dream of the next century. This century will be a chapter from the annals of Hell, unless we can realise it in this generation. But I do not hope for it at once, nor ever by this type of argument. The first steps must be taken by each Nation at home. We must all be a little clearer about our moral values. It is not enough to realise that marching over the murdered body of one Nation to the exploitation of another, is a risky business. It would not be risky, if only the aggressor had guns enough to make it safe. If you tell him it is risky, he answers: "Then give me more guns," and he is perfectly logical. The true argument is that it is a cruel and immoral business, and I would rather see pacifists sticking to this simple case. But we must go further. We have to show to the democracy in Germany (to follow this instance) that the profit of destroying Serbia and exploiting Turkey (if they could do it) would go not to the German masses, but to a ring of contractors and financiers. The Nation as a whole can only lose, while the few gain. We must next go on to reconstruct our home States, so that these few can no longer in Germany (or elsewhere) monopolise the control of foreign policy, whether in war or in peace. When we have achieved these moral and political advances, each in our own coutries, we may go on to set our hands to the great architecture of a United Europe. We shall build on sand, if we essay it sooner.

Vice-Presidency of the Imperial Council.

"The Leader."—It will not do for any of our countrymen to belittle the value of the appointment of Sir Syed Ali Imam as vice-president of the Council on the grounds that it is for a very brief period and that there is to be no meeting of the Legislative Council during the interval. Both of these circumstances are accidental. It is only after Sir Harcourt Butler left Burma that Sir Ali Imam became the senior member, while there is no business to engage the Legislative Council until February. But Sir Ali Imam is the vice-president not only of the Legislative Council but of the Executive Council as well. The significance of the appointment consists however in the fact that in the estimation of the responsible head of the Government of India the fact that one of his colleagues happens to be an Indian does not militate against a frank and practical recognition of his just merits. When it is recalled that in Madras Sir Sivasvami Iyer, who is in no way less able or worthy than Sir Ali Imam, was not appointed vice-president when he became senior member, that one junior to him was so selected over his head, we have no difficulty in realizing the reality of the distinction between a strong and broad-minded ruler and a feeble mediocrity who is content to be guided by those whom he is appointed to direct, nor in feeling a sense of grateful esteem for his Excellency Lord Hardinge personally.

A Step-motherly Policy.

"Lahore Bulletin."—Making a generous allowance for the Indian's other-worldliness and his money conservatism, the broad fact remains that the Supreme Government has failed to adopt any rational and just trade policy so far as purely Indian interests are concerned. The remedy lies in no longer

(*Continued in Column 5.*)

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Monday, November 22, 1915.

"SYMPATHY AND CO-OPERATION."

There is an English story of the man who, having found professions for his clever sons, comes at last to a stupid one, who must go into farming. The story is told at the expense of other professions, too, but never so gleefully as by farmers themselves at the expense of agriculture and as an instance of parental and non-agricultural stupidity, the real fact, of course, being that farming requires more brains than any other profession. This idea is not confined to England. It is as strongly held in India where the profession of agriculture has always been an honoured and ancient one. But agriculturists rarely act up to the latter theory. If they did, things might be better with them than they are; their sons would be treated to a careful system of education and they themselves would be well-equipped with current knowledge from the almost neglected science of book-keeping to the economics of supply and demand. But the agriculturist, all over the world, and more so in India, counts his brains according to the years of experience and those of his ancestors. The result has been that there are very few agriculturists,—especially small agriculturists,—who are capable of making a good living in proportion to the acres they cultivate. Until lately very little, if anything, was done by Government to provide agricultural education for the sons of the ryots or to help the latter to learn to get more out of the land they till. A certain amount of work, spasmodic and intermittent in character, was, indeed, done before 1915, but it is only within the last ten years that the question of scientific agriculture has been seriously taken up in India. And one of the few permanently good things that Lord Curzon did for India was to organize the Department of Agriculture on its present lines. The Report on Agriculture in India by Mr. James Mackenna, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, just published, gives a survey of the work done by the Department during the last ten years. Mr. MacKenna has been over long in preparing his report, but its admirable character, to judge from the telegraphed summary, more than compensates for the delay. The Report is, moreover, written in a very attractive style, unlike the average official report, and is, characterised by a sympathy rarer still.

"Material progress during the decade," writes Mr. MacKenna, "has been marked by an organised and systematic effort to improve the agriculture of India." The labours of earlier years, he adds, spasmodic and disconnected as they were, left little impression on the general agricultural conditions of the country. Apart from the smallness of the effort, this result was due to the general lack of education, and, what needs to be emphasized more than anything else, is that, unless a more progressive and active educational policy is adopted with regard to mass education, the beneficient labours of the Agricultural Department will lose not a little of their effect. As regards the achievements of the Department, we are told that farms and demonstration plots, formerly scattered and disconnected, have increased from 35 to 374 and the work on them is concentrated on the main problems and not dissipated, as used to be the case, over a number of subsidiary and unimportant enquiries. All this is satisfactory, though there is room for a large increase in the number of farms and demonstration plots. The Indian agriculturist is attached to the soil and seldom goes long distances from his village except on a pilgrimage or to attend a wedding. Unless, therefore, he visits the farms and demonstration plots regularly and the advantages of new and improved methods are brought home to him by day-to-day inspection, he cannot realize the need of adopting them himself. Such farms and plots must therefore be increased. Meanwhile much can be done by carrying out the suggestion made at the last Poona Agricultural Conference, that various groups of agriculturists from different parts of the Deccan should be sent at Government expense to the Manjri Farm for some days. Visits like this may be arranged, with great benefit, to other farms and demonstration plots in different parts of the country. The Department claims credit for great advances in general agricultural practice. Cultural and manurial problems have in many cases been solved. Besides the improvement of such important crops as wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane and tobacco, local machines have been improved and adapted and better implements introduced. The latter reform calls for some remarks. Costly machines suited only to European conditions with large and extensive holdings are not the proper machines for a country like India, which is mostly a country of small holdings. It is satisfactory that the policy of encouraging the introduction of such machines is not now favoured. The right line of reform should be to adapt and improve the old and existing machines in the light of new conditions and to introduce new machines wherever absolutely necessary.

But the most satisfactory feature of the Report is that which refers to the relation of the cultivators with the Department. "A mutual understanding and friendship," writes Mr. MacKenna, "has grown up between the officers of the Department and the cultivators." This happy result,—which should ensure the success of the Department,—has been possible only because the officers have long ago given up the idea that the East has nothing to teach the West. They have found that the only way to real progress is a due appreciation of local conditions and the difficulties based on an accurate study of the indigenous methods and a sympathetic co-operation with the cultivators. Such understanding and such an attitude is necessary not only in the agricultural but in other departments as well. For, without them, the members of the departments labour in vain. But, as Mr. MacKenna does well to recognize, if the officers of the Department are to influence to any extent the vast agriculture of India some arrangement must be devised to deal with the large bodies of cultivators, as it is an economy of time to deal with a group of people rather than with single individuals. The co-operative movement supplies this want. That movement has immensely simplified the propagandist work of the Agricultural Department and the co-ordinated efforts of the Co-operative and Agricultural departments can produce results to whose benefits no limits can be set. Of the need of such co-ordination much has previously been said and it is needless to dwell on the point. The character of Mr. MacKenna's sympathetic and admirable Report can be best judged from the following extract:

> All are working for a common cause, to improve the position of the individual cultivator and to increase the material wealth of India. The economic and social regeneration of India lies in the comparative development of her agriculture and her industries. Fortunate are they who have been given the opportunity to assist in this development. Let the motto of the Department be "Sympathy and Co-operation," its one great aim being to work with the people and for the people and for the people's good.

But, as Mr. MacKenna himself says, "there must be less talk and more work."

THE MYSTERY OF THE I.C.S. BILL.

We regret that the House of Commons has accepted the second reading of the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill without a division. Firstly, because the Bill, in our view, is unnecessary and dangerous in its provisions; secondly, because a strong feeling exists in this country against the Bill and, whether this is known or not in England, a very painful effect will be created by the fact that at a time like the present, that feeling should be practically ignored, not only by the Secretary of State but by the House of Commons. We hope there is yet time for it to be impressed upon the House that Indian public opinion is deeply inimical to the Bill. As for its alleged urgency, it is amazing to find now that the Secretary of State himself says that the need for its provisions to be put into force is not likely to arise until after the war. Then why all this hurry? Why should a measure that has roused bitter opposition in this country be rushed through Parliament at a time when there is an agreed truce in regard to controversial measures, if there is admittedly no urgency for it. In the face of Mr. Chamberlain's statement there can be no reasonable objection to the measure being postponed, at least until next session, to enable the objections to it to be more fully considered and the alleged need for it to become more clearly demonstrated.

We have said from the beginning that the case for the Bill has never been properly made out, except in so far as it is to constitute a mere indulgence for European candidates who have gone to the war. And we are glad to find our view in this respect supported by so eminent an authority as Sir Philip Magnus, a man who seldom speaks in the House of Commons but intervened on this occasion to say that he thought the reasons for suspending the examinations were inadequate. Certainly nothing that Mr. Chamberlain had to say, so far as we can rely upon the cabled report of his speech, reinforced the inadequate reasons previously offered by Lord Islington. The Bill, in fact, is now openly put forward solely as a device for opening the door to those men who have abandoned their studies to serve in the war. Without wishing to derogate one jot from their patriotic conduct, and with the fullest sympathy for them, we must repeat that that is not a sufficient reason for depriving this country of the only known test which can insure the maintenance of the standard of efficiency in its civil service. Much less is it a reason for giving the India Office a blank cheque in regard to the devising of regulations by which the system of selection of candidates is to be governed. Mr. Chamberlain gives us the assurance that, if he is responsible, it will be his desire to get the strongest committee possible, and he goes so far as to express the same opinion in regard to his successor. All this is gratifying, but it is not good enough. Ministers propose and the permanent officials dispose in these matters. There is no reason,—certainly neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Lord Islington has given us any good reason,—why in this Bill, when it leaves the House of Commons, all the machinery to be worked under it should not be clearly defined. We do not believe for a moment that, if the measure affected England instead of India, the House of Commons would be content with a mere framework of a bill, and to leave all the machinery to be devised by the permanent officials of a department. How can Mr. Chamberlain undertake to give even a suppositious guarantee on behalf of his successor? If the remark had come from a Minister responsible for one of the great Home departments in connection with an English measure it would have been laughed at.

The Secretary of State has given two very good reasons for postponing the Bill. First, he tells us that it is not to be put into force until the war is over. And the war is as yet a long way from being over. Second, he tells us that it is "clearly in the general interest that neither the Selection Committee nor the exact rules under which the selections shall be made shall be framed till we know what the duration of the war may be and the circumstances with which we shall have to deal." That, as we have said, disposes of all claim for any urgency for this measure and the reason for its introduction and hasty passage through Parliament at this juncture before the need,—if need there can be,—for it has arisen remains a mystery which not only justifies suspicion but invites it.

OFFICIAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

Mr. Bonar Law's belated homily delivered in a speech somewhere or the other, last Thursday, savours a good deal of locking the stable door after the horse has bolted. Imagine a Minister of the Crown having the effrontery to stand up in cold blood at this juncture and deliver himself of the following?

> In order to check extravagance in the fighting services, proposals were being considered to introduce into each department experienced outsiders to supervise expenditure and prevent waste. . . . As a Government we must keep down expenditure, and as individuals we must recognise that times may be coming which will require sacrifices from every portion of the community.

There can be no question "that times may be coming." The time has come and has been with us ever since the war commenced, when the extravagance and waste practised has been nothing short of criminal in many of the Government departments deputed to supply and maintain the fighting forces at the various fronts. No one can possibly expect anything like ordinary economy to be practised when a war of such magnitude is being waged and everything has to be worked at hgh pressure and unexpected demands met. There is moderation, however, in all things, and were it not such a serious matter, Mr. Bonar Law's statement, made after about fifteen months of war, that proposals were being considered to introduce experienced outsiders to supervise expenditure and prevent waste, would be a matter for laughter. After the "insiders" have replenished their monetary tanks to overflowing, and the prodigal waste and extravagance has assumed such astounding proportions as to make even the man in the street stand aghast, we are gravely informed that the question of bringing in extraneous aid to check the plundering is being considered. At least, we presume, this is what he means.

Without going further away than Bombay, the money that has been needlessly squandered here in the fitting-up of transports and kindred work amounts to nothing short of a scandal. We are not sure about the particular branch of the public Treasury that will have to foot this bill, but if India is called upon to do so, we trust that there will be a searching enquiry into the whole affair from A to Z before any payments are sanctioned. In the absence of accounts and figures, we confess to having no direct proofs. But if we were to see a hillside tank on the Ghauts, that had been practically dry for months, suddenly overflow and sprinkle its surroundings with a redundant discharge, we should know that a plentiful supply of rain was responsible for the phenomenon, without having been an actual eyewitness of the occurrence. A good many usually dry Bombay tanks are at present overflowing with a more substantial material than rain water, and it is the rich surplus, which is so much in evidence, that leads to the conclusion that there is a good deal of the extravagance and waste, which Mr. Bonar Law refers to, being practised in our midst.

Notes of the Day.

The Moslem League.

The report of the meeting of Bombay Mahomedans, which appeared in our columns on Saturday, seems to show that there is no lack of responsible men in the community ready, if some of the "leaders" will not, to come forward and do their best to make the session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay a success and preserve the good name of the community in this city for hospitality. Since Mr. Wazir Hasan's arrival a week ago he has put in a good deal of spade work and has met with a gratifying response from Mahomedans of all classes and sections to his appeal for co-operation. Friday's meeting at the Taj was the first practical result and the names of those who have joined the Committee for making the arrangements, which have been published in our columns, put it beyond question not only that the League will be able to hold their session in Bombay,—of that, of course, there was never any doubt,—but that they will be able to do so with the cordial assistance and co-operation of many helpers drawn from the ranks of the community in Bombay. That the proceedings will also attract the attendance of a large, enthusiastic and representative contingent of local Moslems, in addition to those assisting in the arrangements, goes, of course, without saying.

The Tomfool on the Battlefield.

We suppose there are people who will think that there is something fine in the story of the Irish Territorial, who, when his regiment was charging over Hill 70, dribbled a football ahead of them for fourteen hundred yards. At any rate it is thought of sufficient importance for Reuter to pick it out of a description of events several weeks old and cable to India. It seems to us merely painful. It would be interesting to know what good was done by this extraordinary display. No wonder the Frenchmen who were looking on, and who, perhaps, regard war as a business and not a joke, thought the man was mad. The British soldier's irrepressible good humour under the most trying circumstances is a great asset and not the least of his fine qualities. But the glorification of an incident like this is enough to fill one with despair of the people who suppose that mere tomfoolery tends to help the Army to win battles.

"Cooking the Cables."

The following extract from "Truth" will be read with interest in India :—

> For many years past it has been notorious that much of the news cabled from home to the Colonies is biassed and misleading. In all our domestic political controversies one side was favoured in the cablegrams, with the result that people in the Colonies formed absurdly erroneous views of what was taking place here, and were completely puzzled when they found that, in spite of the accounts they received of the feeling of the country, a Liberal Ministry was returned to power at three successive general elections. Even the greater issue of the war has not put an end to this cooking of the cables. By the dexterous selection of extracts from certain newspapers, by giving prominence to the utterances of unimportant persons whose unimportance is not realised in the Colonies, by magnifying trivial incidents, and by other similar means it is only too easy to create the most grievous misconceptions among the public thousands of miles away.

The news that we get over the cables in India is not, it is fair to say, as bad as the description of that supplied to the Colonies, but it is often misleading. It is the news that goes *from* India of which complaint can be chiefly made.

All-India Temperance Conference.

The twelfth session of the All-India Temperance Conference will as usual be held in Bombay during Christmas week. Since the Conference met last year at Madras, remarkable changes have taken place in the field of temperance reform all over the civilized world. Important measures have been adopted in favour of total abstinence and prohibition. In India, too, there has been considerable activity in furthering the objects of the temperance movement. The ensuing Bombay Conference, at which many a question of urgent reform will be discussed, is therefore bound to mark an important stage in the progress of the great cause of Temperance. We have received a copy of a circular issued by the All-India Temperance Council regarding the organization of a special temperance campaign during December. The movement for this arose out of the appeal made by the last Conference at Madras to the leaders of the people, to all social reformers and to temperance workers in India to press forward during 1915 towards the ideal of total abstinence. In response to requests received from various quarters the circular set forth a few practical suggestions regarding the task that lies before temperance workers to make the campaign a success. Importance is attached to getting at the drinkers and influencing them by persuasion and by the provision of counter-attractions. Another method suggested is to approach literate drinkers through careful distribution of suitable literature and through the newspapers. But following the principle of prevention being better than cure, special emphasis is laid on the need of getting at the young people in schools and colleges. The object of all this, as the circular, is to make the December campaign a definite step forward, letting India hear more of temperance during that month than ever before.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHT FOR MONASTIR.

SUCCESS OF MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER GERMAN REVERSE IN EAST.

MR. BONAR LAW'S APPEAL FOR ECONOMY.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens disposes of the report that the Bulgarians have entered Monastir, though the position is admitted to be dangerous. Despatches from Greece state the Serbians evacuated the Babuna Pass without loss of artillery or prisoners; the Bulgarian losses exceeded the total number of defenders, namely, five thousand.

Lord Murray stated in an interview that a million women and men were now working in countless munitions factories. Lord Murray has been greatly impressed by the indomitable spirit and energy of the workers, particularly the enthusiasm of women.

Another German reverse in the Baltic Provinces is reported. They have been compelled to fall back west ward of Dvinsk.

The Germans have also been defeated on the Styr. The Russians have reoccupied Tcharkorysk and captured an important village.

The Germans are suffering terribly against General Ivanoff's Army in a desperate effort to reach the Sarno-Rovno Railway. Their positions near Tchartorysk are a quagmire. Men, horses and guns flounder helplessly and light bridges are submerged.

Concentrated French artillery fire continues in the West. A very effective destruction of German defences has been noted at several points.

On the Italian front, the Perugia Brigade succeeded in conquering the whole mountain ridge which descends from the third peak of San Michele to the Isonzo.

Mr. Bonar Law discussing extravagance and waste in the fighting services, also dealt with the financial position which he said was dangerous. Because so long as we were able to borrow freely, there was fictitious prosperity in the country, which was founded on a false basis.

The correspondence between Lord Derby and Mr. Asquith is published, in which the position of married men who have enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme is defined.

A Zeppelin has been destroyed while being inflated near the town of Tondern. There were nine casualties.

A MILLION MUNITIONS WORKERS.

GERMANS RETIRE WESTWARD OF DVINSK.

GERMAN REVERSE IN RUSSIA.

RETIRE WEST OF DVINSK.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.

The Germans have suffered another reverse in the Baltic provinces.

A communiqué mentions violent artillery fire at several points in the Riga region and says that the enemy have been compelled to fall back westward of Dvinsk abandoning arms, ammunition and the unburied dead.

The Germans have also been defeated on the Styr.

The Russians have reoccupied Tchartorysk and captured an important village.

WITH GENERAL IVANOFF'S ARMY.

TERMANS' HOPELESS POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.

The Germans are suffering terribly against General Ivanoff's army in a desperate effort to reach the Sarny Rovno railway. This has hitherto been absolutely hopeless and experts say that the German chances are nil.

The German positions near Tchartorysk are a quagmire. Men, horses and guns flounder helplessly and light bridges are submerged.

The Russians under cover of Autumn fogs are constantly launching surprise attacks.

CROSSING THE DVINA.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

A fresh repulse of German attempts to cross the Dvina North-West of Friedrichstadt is recorded in the communiqué.

Attempts to reach the river Styr were repulsed in the vicinity of Czartoryisk station, but in the neighbourhood of the town the Russians withdrew to the right bank covered by fierce artillery fire, preventing the enemy from even attempting to attack.

KAISER'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th November:—

The "Novoe Vremya" prints a story that General von Hindenburg asked for warm clothing for the troops and the Kaiser replied that without warm clothing they would take Riga and Dvinsk quicker for the sake of warmth. If supplied they would certainly winter on the Dwina.

Col. Shumsky is apparently convinced that the Germans are already resigned to winter in their present positions at least in the northern sector.

BRITISH AND GERMAN WARSHIPS.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS IN THE CATTEGAT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th November:—

Copenhagen telegrams report the movements of British and German warships in the Cattegat.

An "Exchange" telegram states that twenty or more German torpedo boats went north on Wednesday, seventeen, with one cruiser, returned yesterday as if the devil were following them.

INTERNED ENEMY STEAMER PROCEEDS TO SEA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th November:—

Reuter's New York correspondent says the captain of the British steamer, Torugero reports that the Hamburg-American ship Prince August Wilhelm hitherto taking refuge at Santa Maria, Columbia, has gone to sea.

PEMBROKESHIRE'S CARGO BEING DISCHARGED.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The cargo of the steamer Pembrokeshire is being discharged. It is hoped to float her when lightened.

MUNITIONS CAMPAIGN.

A MILLION MEN AND WOMEN ENGAGED.

WORKERS' INDOMITABLE SPIRIT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lord Murray stated in an interview that ships, guns, armour, shells, rifles and bullets were pouring out from factories in an unending stream which would increase steadily until Germany was overwhelmed by her own weapons. A million women and men were working in countless factories, the rapid construction and extension of which constituted an engineering record.

For instance, there are 500 munitions works in Leeds compared with none at the beginning of the war. Elsewhere in England one armament firm is employing 60,000 persons as compared with a negligible fraction of that number before the war.

A new factory in Scotland covering 200 acres with eleven miles of trolley lines and twenty-two miles of heating pipes to warm the buildings only began to be erected six weeks ago.

Lord Murray is greatly impressed by the indomitable spirit and energy of the workers, particularly the enthusiasm of women. Another feature is a number of country's most able engineers directing work without salary.

SHIPPING OFFICERS EXEMPTED FROM ENLISTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The certificated officers of merchantmen are exempted from enlistment owing to the paramount importance of maintaining British shipping.

COMPULSORY RECRUITMENT.

LORD DERBY'S SCHEME DEFINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The correspondence between Lord Derby and Mr. Asquith is published, in which the position of married men who have enlisted under Lord Derby's scheme is defined thus, Mr. Asquith concurring.

Unmarried men will be called up first and if apart from munition workers etc., and others exempted by local tribunals there still remains a considerable number of young men who do not join voluntarily, then either married men will be released from their pledge or Parliament will pass a Bill compelling young men to serve.

If Parliament refuses, married men will be released automatically.. Lord Derby hopes, however, that young men who do not enlist will be a negligible minority and thus there will be no question of legislation.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RALLY.

GRATIFYING RESPONSE TO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 20.

Opening Parliament Lord Buxton announced that there had been the most gratifying response to the call for volunteers for service outside the Union, which would defray part of the cost.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

UNION CONTINGENT'S COMMANDER.

PRETORIA, Nov. 19.

Colonel Beves, commander of a column in South-West Africa, will command the Union contingent for East Africa.

COMMANDER LAYTON'S ESCAPE.

NO PAROLE GIVEN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Admiralty announces that Lieut-Commander Layton of submarine E13, which was destroyed by the Germans in Danish territorial waters, has succeeded in escaping from the internment barracks in Denmark.

The statement in the German wireless news, that Commander Layton broke his parole, is false. He was not on parole.

FIRENZE'S STRANDED INDIAN CREW.

BEING REPATRIATED FROM GENOA.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 19.

A steamer has arrived here with forty-nine Indians on board, being part of the crew of the sunken steamer Firenze.

The Indians proceeded to Genoa, whence they will be repatriated to Bombay.

MONASTIR'S PREDICAMENT

THE BULGARIANS' OBJECTIVE.

SERBIANS' SPLENDID STAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens disposes of the Italian report that Bulgarians have already entered Monastir, though the position of the town is admittedly grave.

It appears that the object of the Bulgarians is to reach the Albanian border, cut off the Northern Serbian army from the Southern, and force the latter to enter Greece.

Italian despatches from Greece state that the Serbians evacuated the Babuna Pass without loss of artillery or prisoners, after holding it sixteen days against fifty thousand Bulgarians, whose losses exceeded the total number of defenders, namely, 5,000.

Owing to a frontal attack the Serbians were unable to detach men to meet the enveloping force, which crossed the mountains in single file by a goat track, crossing torrents and deep gorges.

FEROCIOUS FIGHTING.

The last phase of the fighting was ferocious. The Bulgarian and Serbian rearguards fought with knives on the mountain position enclosing the road from Kuprulu to Prilep, while the remnant of the Serbians were retreating towards Monastir.

A correspondent at Florina describes heartrending scenes at Monastir. The whole population of Old Serbia was hurrying through to the Greek frontier. The population was in terror lest the Bulgarian comitadjis, who were already in the town should massacre them.

AN ATHENS REPORT.

MONASTIR DEEMED TO BE UNTENABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A telegram from Athens of yesterday's date says that newspapers state that the position of the Serbians is very dangerous. It is feared that Monastir cannot be defended against numerically superior Bulgarians. The main Serbian forces are in the Katchanik Pass in Old Serbia, and are still stubbornly resisting.

POSITION OF FRENCH TROOPS FAVOURABLE.

The position of the French troops is reported to be favourable. It is hoped that the prompt arrival of reinforcements will enable the French General to attack and save the situation, compelling the Bulgarians to withdraw troops from other fronts.

FIGHTING NEAR STRUMNITZA

BULGARIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

The evening communiqué says the eastern army was quiet except in the district of Strumnitza, where the Bulgarians attacked us but were repulsed with considerable loss.

SERBIAN REFUGEES IN RUMANIA.

ITALIAN CO-OPERATION IN BALKANS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th November:—

"The Times" Balkan correspondent, who visited the Rumanian side of the Danube near Irongate says, 8000 Serbian refugees are being supplied with food, but there is lack of warm clothing and medicines.

The "Petit Parisien" learns that the Italian militarists now favour co-operation via Salonika, the difficulties in Albania being excessive in proportion to the result attainable. Politicians prefer Albania. It has been understood that for some days these alternatives have been under discussion with the Allies who favour Salonika.

ALBANIANS SHORT OF SUPPLIES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 19th November:—

The "Giornale D'Italia's" correspondent at Durazzo says the Albanians on the Serbian border are short of supplies and restless.

Essad Pasha is losing influence among the Greeks and is pushing towards Berat.

PRINCE RANJHI'S GRATITUDE TO LEEDS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, out of gratitude for the treatment given him after his accident in the nursing home in Leeds, has undertaken to present to the Leeds infirmary one hundred guineas annually on his birthday.

THE FIGHT AT LOOS.

NEW ARMY AND TERRIERS' SUPERB DASH.

LONDONERS LED TO GOAL WITH A FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters dwells on the work of the New Army and the Territorials at Loos, which has hitherto not been described in detail.

He refers especially to the deeds of the Fifteenth Scottish and Forty-seventh London Territorial Divisions.

He says: The former's initial charge over Hill 70 at a tremendous speed will always be remembered as one of the great feats of the war. They took their objectives and held them against all attacks.

With regard to the Londoners he says:—The French, on the extreme Left, watching and cheering the Londoners as they advanced, saw a man kicking a ball ahead of the others. They thought he had gone mad, but it was a London Irishman dribbling a football towards the goal. He held it for fourteen hundred yards.

WESTERN FRONT.

ARTILLERY AND GRENADE DUELS.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

The communiqué says: During the night there were only artillery and grenade duels at isolated points in Artois, Argonne and Lorraine.

LIVELY ARTILLERY FIGHT IN ALSACE.

ENEMY AEROPLANE ATTACK DRIVEN OFF.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

There was a very lively artillery engagement in Alsace. The communiqué adds that eight German aeroplanes attempted to fly over Luneville, but were driven off and pursued by French aircraft.

EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN DEFENCES.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

A communiqué says: Concentrated French artillery fire continued.

A very effective destruction of German defences was noted at several points.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

The evening communiqué says there was nothing new on the Western front.

PERSIA AND ENTENTE POWERS.

SHAH DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Reuter learns from an authoritative Persian source that the Persian Government is doing everything possible to meet the views of Great Britain and Russia.

She has prohibited Mohurrum processons in streets, interned the Austrians who escaped from the Caucasus to Persia and supplied guards for the Entente Legations.

Mukhber el Sultaneh, the former Governor-General of Southern Persia who has been recalled in deference to the wishes of Britian, has been succeeded by Prince Masrat el Sultaneh, the uncle of the Shah. He has proceeded to his post with an adviser who is strongly pro-Entente.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN VIEWS TO BE RESPECTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The Pioneer's London correspondent cables, London—November 19th:—Reuter learns from an authoritative Persian source that the Teheran Government is doing all that is possible to meet the Anglo-Russian views for the preservation of order. It has interned all the Austrian prisoners who escaped from the Caucasus into Persia and it has provided special guards of soldiers for the Entente legations.

LORD DERBY'S BELIEF IN VOLUNTARY SERVICE.

Lord Derby, in two speeches in Scotland, said he hoped to make voluntary service an unqualified success. He considered that Mr. Asquith's speech of the 2nd November was not ambiguous. Others differed, therefore Mr. Asquith handed him the communication given to the press on the 11th instant.

(For other War Telegrams see page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

THE SITUATION.

MR. ASQUITH'S GREAT SPEECH.

MR. REDMOND AND SIR E. CARSON.

CONTINUANCE OF PRESS ATTACKS.

PREMIER AND THE DARDANELLES.

In the letter printed below our correspondent describes the effect of the great pronouncement made by the Prime Minister on November 2nd and exhaustively analyses its effect on Parliament and the Country.

It is apparent that the hostile critics of the Government in Parliament and the Press have no intention of abandoning their campaign.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 4.

One result could have been hoped for and has doubtless been obtained by the Prime Minister's survey of the war situation. Mr. Asquith has the power of uttering the common sense of the nation and thereby steadying public opinion in an uncommon degree. It is true that he does not reveal very much of the unknown; he does not give information on the specific matters which, in the opinion of hostile critics, are matters upon which no secrecy ought to be preserved. But these critics are invariably a minority. The papers which keep up the attack day by day are never able to understand that, in times of crisis at all events, the public in general trusts to an almost unlimited extent the heads of the Government. It does not ask to know very much in detail; it will endure without much grumbling a system of silence that would be intolerable in times of peace, so long as it is assured that the men responsible are really in command of the situation and know what they are making for. This makes it comparatively easy for a Prime Minister like Mr. Asquith to bring back the national sense of security after it has been impaired by a campaign of divers assaults and innuendoes; and, on the whole, it may be said that the speech of Tuesday (November 2nd), the longest, I believe, of Mr. Asquith's political speeches, has had directly the right kind of effect upon the country. Of course, it has not had the other effect which the more hopeful supporters of the Government looked for,—the effect of stopping or checking the attacks upon the Government. The fact is plain that no survey and no statement of policy could have satisfied or even have silenced the party for which Sir Edward Carson spoke. That party is resolved upon the destruction of the Government, and its purpose is declared on the morrow of the speech no less frankly than it had been for many months before. The "Morning Post" adopted its customary tone, while "The Times" observed in effect that, while the Prime Minister had disclaimed the intention of standing like a prisoner in the dock or a penitent in a white sheet, he had done nothing else all through his long defence.

THE SPEECH.

The speech was a great effort. There could be no mistaking the judgment of the House as to that. It was a much fuller account of the situation than the country has had at any previous stage. And the passages dealing with the critical parts of the campaign were remarkably candid. Mr. Asquith is the most loyal of Cabinet chiefs, and his assumption of full responsibility for the Dardanelles expedition will be remembered as a notable example. Of course he was right. Nothing can remove from the whole Cabinet, and from the Prime Minister especially, the responsibility for the decision that has proved so fateful; but even Mr. Asquith's unreserved admission does not entirely meet the case. The Cabinet must stand by the scheme collectively; but the question may well be asked, what protection has the Cabinet as a whole, what protection has the country, when a powerful minority is able to compel a decision in favour of an enterprise which the majority of their colleagues look upon with the greatest misgiving? The strongest part of Mr. Asquith's defence of the Dardanelles campaign was his argument that, if it had not been undertaken, the results in the Near and Middle East would have probably been disastrous to our arms.

(Continued on page 10.)

BRITISH MINISTERS' VISIT TO PARIS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE MISSION.

NOT THE TIME TO DISCUSS PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne described the visit of the British Ministers to Paris as a most important mission, involving the recognition of the vital principle that there should be the closest contact and co-operation between the Allied statesmen and the naval and military advisers.

Referring to the hope expressed by Lord Ribblesdale that when we came to make peace it would be a peace consistent with reason and our dignity and honour, Lord Lansdowne agreed with Lord Ribblesdale that this was hardly the moment to discuss peace. (Cheers).

The country had been forced into a great struggle and it would be found that we were wanting in neither material resources nor moral qualities to carry the struggle to an honourable and successful issue. (Cheers).

KING GEORGE INTERVIEWS THE PREMIER.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Mr. Asquith had an interview with King George to-day to report to His Majesty on the Ministerial visit to Paris.

FICTITIOUS PROSPERITY.

MR. BONAR LAW'S WARNING.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In a speech to-day Mr. Bonar Law said that in order to check extravagance in the fighting services, proposals were being considered to introduce into each department experienced outsiders to supervise expenditure and prevent waste.

Dealing with the financial position, Mr. Bonar Law struck the same serious note of warning as has already been sounded by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Montagu.

He said that the position was dangerous because so long as we were able to borrow freely there was fictitious prosperity throughout the country which was founded on a false basis.

ABNORMALLY HIGH PRICES.

A high scale of wages was one of the most serious disadvantages. Necessaries of war were costing three or four times their normal prices, and it was impossible for that to go on indefinitely.

Representatives of Labour as well as of Commerce must set their face against any increased pay in connection with war requirements.

As a Government, he said, we must keep down expenditure, and as individuals we must recognise that times may be coming which will require sacrifices from every portion of the community.

FRANCE'S MISSION TO GREECE

ASSUMING GREAT IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Nov. 20.

The mission of the French Cabinet Minister and ex-Premier Denys Cochin is assuming great importance.

Yesterday he had three interviews with M. Skouloudis and also with M. Venezelos.

The latter reiterated to the French statesman his faith in the victory of the Allies and M. Denys Cochin expressed pleasure at the enthusiasm of the Greek people for the cause of France.

KING CONSTANTINE AND FRENCH ENVOY.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

M. Denys Cochin had an audience of King Constantine, to-day, lasting one and a half hours.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

REPORTS FROM ALL FRONTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 20.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 19th November:—

The enemy are closing in on the Serbians. The Austro-Germans are reaching the heights 15 miles north of Novibazar and the Bulgarians reached the heights of Radom, 25 miles south-west of Nish.

The French report nothing of importance on the Cherna or Vardar. The Bulgarians attacked north of Rabrovd; but the French maintained their position.

The Russians report generally speaking no change. The Germans attacked on the road Riga-Mitau but were repulsed. The enemy... also began the offensive on the west bank of the Styr and immediately north of the point where the Kovil Sarnij Railway crosses the river, but were repulsed.

The French report considerable mining and artillary activity.

Sir John French reports a successful raid on an enemy trench at Messines.

The Italians report that later information emphasises the importance of their successful offensive north-west of Gorizia.

HUGE ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

RESULT OF A GAS EXPLOSION

NINE PERSONS KILLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.

A Zeppelin was destroyed while being inflated near the town of Tondern on Wednesday. There were nine casualties.

The destroyed airship was Zeppelin No. 18, which had just arrived and was being installed unfinished in the shed.

German soldiers were pumping gas when an explosion set fire to the Zeppelin which was destroyed. The roof of the shed was blown off and the man directing the pump was killed and others were wounded. It was a huge Zeppelin, larger than its predecessor in the same shed.

BATTLE ON THE ISONZO.

CONTINUES VIGOROUSLY.

ROME, Nov. 21.

A communiqué says:—

The battle on the Isonzo front continued vigorously.

The Italians stormed the defence works in the Fondo Valley and successfully opened an attack on the heights north-east of Ostavia, near Gorizia. They gained a firm footing on the crest of Mount San Michele in Carso and violent enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.

An attempt by the Austrians to recapture the summit of Coldilana in Cordevole ended disastrously, the enemy fleeing in disorder and abandoning arms.

PERUGIA BRIGADE'S NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES' ACTIVITY.

ROME, Nov. 20.

The communiqué says:—The Italian infantry in the Carso zone on November 18th renewed their attacks with marked success, particularly in the San Michele sector.

The Perugia Brigade succeeded in conquering the whole mountain ridge which descends from the third peak of San Michele to the Isonzo.

A violent counter-attack ejected them, but the Brigade returned and recaptured the position. The enemy made seven furious onslaughts all night.

Every time they reached the Italian lines they were repulsed in disorder with enormous losses. Finally the Italians sprang from the trenches in the darkness and dispersed the enemy.

Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Verona, Vicenza, Grado and Udine on the 18th four civilians were injured at Verona and twelve killed and twenty-seven wounded at Udine, only eight of whom were soldiers.

PUNJAB'S WAR GIFT TO KING-EMPEROR.

APPEAL FOR AN ARMOURED AEROPLANE FLEET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

An appeal on behalf of a fund to create a Punjab armoured aeroplane fleet for presentation to His Majesty the King-Emperor, has just been issued. It is proposed that the fleet is to be presented by the residents of the Punjab, the Frontier and the Delhi Provinces, and should consist of armoured aereoplanes named after the five rivers of the Punjab, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum and, if funds permit, of others named after the Indus and the Jumna. It has been ascertained that a fully equipped armoured aereoplane of the latest type costs £5,000 and an appeal is made for funds to furnish His Majesty with a fleet of seven vessels. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to be the patron of the fund and the following gentlemen have agreed to act as Secretaries:—Messrs. R. S. Amarnath, A. B. Broadway, T. B. Ellis, and Hon. Khan Zulfikhar Ali Khan.

It is desired to make the offer of the fleet either during the Christmas or at the New Year, through the Commander-in-Chief, with the suggestion that the fleet should be utilised primarily in areas where Indian troops are engaged and after the war should be put at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in India. Already Rs. 30,000 has been subscribed.

CEYLON'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

FIRST INSTALMENT OF £100,000 PAID

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 20.

The Governor having given his formal assent to the war contribution, an Ordnance was passed the day before yesterday at the Legislative Council meeting. Yesterday it was telegraphed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies requesting that the first year's instalment of one lakh of pounds sterling be paid over to the Imperial Government from the Colony's balances in London forthwith.

Mr. N. Subba Rao, Joint Secretary of the Indian National Congress, is visiting the Punjab in connection with Congress work. He arrived at Lahore yesterday and is the guest of Mr. Harkisenlal.

ALIENS AS PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 20.

The "Civil and Military GGazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 18th November:—

The Divisional Court has reserved judgment in the case which raised the question whether the act of settlement disqualified naturalised aliens from acting as Privy Councillors.

"THE STATESMAN" FUND.

HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION OF GIFT OF AMBULANCE CARS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The following telegram has been received by H. E. the Governor from the Secretary of State:—I am commanded by His Majesty the King to convey to your Excellency for transmission to the subscribers of the "Statesman" Fund an expression of their Majesties' appreciation of the generous gift of ambulance cars by the citizens of Calcutta. Her Majesty the Queen has graciously expressed her willingness to inspect the cars now ready on behalf of the King.

Official and Personal

Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieut.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa who has retired, Mr. R. H. Campbell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Pte. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Mr. D. Dewan I.C.S., Mr. W. H. B. Kendall I.C.S., and Mr. H. J. Maynard, I.C.S., left Bombay yesterday afternoon for London by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Medina.

Sir Daniel and Lady Hamilton, Sir James and Lady Walker, Sir George Yule, Lady P. Bouverie and the Countess of Radnor arrived here on Saturday evening from London, by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Maloja.

Sir F. Croft arrived here yesterday from Colombo by the P. and O. Company's steamer Medina.

Sir Valecine Chirol is paying a short visit to Lahore and is the guest of Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer at Government House.

Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer gave a garden party at Government House, Lahore on Friday afternoon. Numerous guests were delighted to see that Lady O'Dwyer had sufficiently recovered from her illness to be present and to welcome Miss O'Dwyer, who has just come out from England to join her parents.

(Continued from Column 6.)

means as high as they say. Their labourers have been replaced by women labourers, who are paid much less, not to mention the advantages which big landowners have reaped from the work done by the prisoners of war placed at their disposal.

The price of pork is trebled. Milk production and the increase in price of this indispensable food are causing us great anxiety.

The petition ends by again denouncing the Agrarians and inviting the Government to take whatever measures they please against these people.

AGRARIANS' ANGER AND FEAR.

This petition has aroused the wrath of the Conservatives. The following is a part of the reply given by the "Kreuzzeitung," which was reproduced in several papers, among them the "Deutsche Tageszeitung":

The tone of the petition is altogether that which we are accustomed to hear in times of peace in Social Democratic meetings for purposes of incitement. The Trade Unions Commission and the Directing Committee have violated the national truce by the publication of their petition. This act is all the more unjustifiable since the other parties have always scrupulously observed this truce towards the Social Democrats, and since, moreover, the reproaches which are drawn up in the petition cannot be maintained in the slightest.

And the "Kreuzzeitung" proceeds to deplore the fact that the Government has not taken the necessary steps to "enlighten" the people and "consequently a certain discord has been produced between the different strata of society, which is doubly lamentable in these present times."

Certain elements of the Conservative party have serious apprehensions lest the dearness of food should facilitate the Opposition propaganda. This fear is perceptible in an article in the Berlin "Post," which says: "It seems that to-day the extreme Social Democrats are manipulating the dearness of food and the scarceness of certain necessities of life to revive the conflict of classes." Consequently, says the "Post," any increase in prices ought to be avoided for that reason!

In leaders the "Kolnische Zeitung" and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" denounce this usurious money-making and profit-seeking, and the former paper gives prominent space to a quotation from an essay by the leader of the National Liberals Herr Schiffer, which warned the Government that confidence in it was beginning to waver, and that if the process was not stopped swiftly damage would be done that would take long days to recover.

"MEATLESS DAYS."

In the last couple of days a comprehensive scheme of State control of food prices and supplies has been announced from Berlin by wireless, though few details have been made known. The "Berliner Tageblatt" (in an issue previous to these announcements) stated that in order to make the resources "stretch" sufficiently "meatless days" are to be introduced in all public restaurants, and also days on which only boiled or stewed meat (not roasted) can be provided; besides these there are to be regulations permitting of only two or three meat courses (exclusive of game) being placed on restaurant bills of fare.

[illegible] LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

for example, Bulgaria might have come in earlier on the wrong side, the attack on Egypt would have been far more formidable, the Russians been severely hit in the Caucasus, and the Mesopotamian Force swept. The Prime Minister could do no more, (there was no more to be done,) than state the immense difficulties which the diplomacy of the Allies had tried and failed to overcome. In regard to the Home situation he was naturally much more outspoken. His statements of the Government's attitude upon conscription was cheered from both sides,—conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists alike taking it as satisfactory,—a triumph of Asquithian adroitness.

THE WAR COUNCIL.

Opinions, of course, differ upon the question whether, in deciding upon the creation of a small war caninet, the Prime Minister has given in to the agitation for a smaller cabinet. William Pitt, he reminded the House, had only a cabinet of seven or nine during the war with France, just over a hundred years ago; "but the exiguity in size of that cabinet did not prevent it from committing great blunders, and the country from suffering from many strokes of ill-fortune. There was no numerical specific against either want of foresight or want of good luck." Cabinet work had of necessity to be delegated and from the beginning an inner cabinet,—war council or war committee,—had existed for the consideration of questions of state or strategy. The Prime Minister declared himself jealous of the maintenance of cabinet government and cabinet responsibility; but the decision had been made that the strategic conduct of the war should be entrusted to a small committee of the Cabinet,—three or five in number. In the debate which followed, the most effective criticism of the scheme of the War Committee came from Mr. Redmond, who put very clearly the objections to a cabinet within the cabinet. Mr. Redmond's speech was altogether a fine and notable utterance. It put the case of Ireland in regard to recruiting and the Coalition Government with extreme restraint and deadly force; and among those who heard it in the House and the millions who have read the report in the press, there can be hardly any who do not recognise the world of difference that exists between the temper and method of Mr. Redmond and the temper and method of his chief opponent.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S ATTACK.

Mr Asquith in a graceful and indirect compliment to Sir Edward Carson, regretted that he was no longer a member of the Government. Sir Edward himself, in the speech which followed that of the Prime Minister, revealed the reasons of personality and behaviour which rendered his presence in a British Cabinet almost impossible. His criticism, coming after a profoundly earnest and moving utterance, sounded a note which troubled and bewildered the House. Objections to the Cabinet system come somewhat clumsily from one who has shown himself unsuited to cabinet work: but Sir Edward Carson's auditors were not unnaturally less interested in this part of his speech than in his letter of resignation to the Prime Minister (with its incidental disclosure of cabinet secrets,—as, for example, in the reference to Mr. Bonar Law's position on the Dardanelles,) and his argument in relation to Balkan diplomacy and the expedition to Salonika. Here he made a serious blunder, in fact, upon which he was taken up by Sir Edward Grey. The promise of unreserved help to Serbia, the Foreign Secretary said, was not made, as Sir Edward Carson asserted. It was made in direct reference to the position of Greece and upon the assumption that Greece was about to enter upon the fulfilment of her treaty obligations to Serbia.

WHAT NEXT?

The House of Commons has not yet been given the opportunity of a general debate upon the war and the Government is not disposed to grant it despite the constantly renewed appeals of an active minority of members. The peers make their own opportunity, for the Upper House no hamper ing rules prevail. On the day following the Prime Minister's speech, Lord St. Davids demanded a sitting of the whole body of the Privy Council for the discussion of the national position, which would indeed be a novel piece of constitutional procedure; while Lord Willoughby de Broke made what the Marquis of Crewe called an elaborate and prepared personal attack upon the Prime Minister in the familiar style of a section of the press, of which he is an echo. No one can say that this kind of thing gets us any further. But attacks in the Lords and the unchanged tone and temper of a hostile press provide evidence that the Prime Minister's statement has not achieved much in the direction where most needs doing. What then is to happen? The existence of a coalition government makes a recognised responsible opposition impossible, but it apparently brings into existence a kind of opposition that cannot be effectively dealt with. Suppose, (as we must,) that the military policy of the Cabinet continues to be assailed, and especially that the agitation against Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey is kept up, we shall be back again immediately in the unwholesome and depressing condition from which the country has suffered since last Spring. The Prime Minister made a grave declaration on Tuesday: that he would not relinquish the command so long as he retained the confidence of the country. But it is only too likely that a continuance of the attacks may break that excellent resolve. Perhaps the turn of events of the immediate future depends most of all upon one thing,—the character of the war news during the next few weeks. Nothing of a decisive kind, it would seem, can happen on the Western Front: anything almost can happen in the East. And no one would dispute the statement that a piece of conspicuous good fortune in the Balkans would be not only a heartening thing for the Allies but a most valuable asset for the Government.

I.C.S. BILL IN THE COMMONS.

PASSES SECOND READING.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill was passed on the second reading without a division.

Moving the second reading, Mr. Chamberlain explained fully the origin and objects of the Bill and the manner in which its provisions would be applied as already detailed in the House of Lords.

Referring to Indians he expressed the hope that the particulars given regarding measures to protect their interests would convince the House and Indians that we were determined that they should have full justice, in no way prejudiced.

Mr. Chamberlain continued:—With regard to candidates of European births, it is proposed, that outside those who may still obtain places under restricted competition, no appointments shall be made.

NO IMMEDIATE CHANGE NECESSARY.

It is believed that it will not be necessary to make any selections in the manner provided by the Bill till after the war is over. It is certainly not necessary at present. Consequently it is clearly in the general interest that neither the Selection Committee, nor the exact rules under which selections will be made, shall be framed till we know what the duration of the war may be and the circumstances with which we have to deal.

If I am responsible,—and I think I can say the same of any successor,—it will be my desire to get the strongest committee I can: not a mere India Office Committee, but a Committee representing knowledge of India and knowledge of the conditions and qualifications necessary for the Indian Civil Service.

LIMITATIONS TO THE SELECTIONS.

It should contain representatives of the Universities and the great schools and representatives of the educational system in all parts of the United Kingdom

As already intimated, selection will be confined to candidates who have served with the Forces. I should imagine that when they interview the candidates, the Committee will have before them both the candidates' school and college records and their military records. I have no doubt that in that way they will be able to make a selection which will maintain the high tradition of the Service.

CLAIMS OF PATRIOTIC INDIANS.

Colonel Yate welcomed the Bill most cordially. He would have liked to go further and confine the selections exclusively to men who had served in the war. Also, provision should be made in the rules to include as many as possible of those patriotic Indians who had given up study not only for the Indian Civil Service, but for Law, Medicine, Engineering, etc., whether they were at the front in hospitals, or in whatever was the best way they could. These were more deserving of appointments than those who had remained behind to cram. He would have liked to see a proportion of the one-fourth retained for these men. He hoped that the Bill would give the Indian Civil Service a certain number of men who had faced the realities of life and had learned to know and appreciate the Indian sepoy in the trenches or through intercourse on active service. He suggested the transference of British candidates serving in British battalions to Indian battalions.

Sir John Jardine urged the importance of maintaining the high qualities required and the high educational standard.

Sir Philip Magnus did not oppose the Bill, but thought that the reasons for suspending the examinations were inadequate.

Sir John Rees, on the contrary, wished that the breach in the examination system were going to be longer.

INDIAN CANDIDATES NOT TO BE PRECLUDED.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain expressed gratification at the reception accorded to the Bill by both sides of the House. He agreed that the Committee of selection ought not to be too large, but he undertook to make it a committee commanding the respect of the educational world. Regarding the point raised by Colonel Yate, he was not aware that Indian candidates were being precluded by competing in present circumstances. If they were their case must be considered, but he did not contemplate bringing in new classes under the Bill.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The "London Gazette" announces that Distinguished Service Orders have been awarded to Commander Viscount Kelburn for services during the landing operations in the Persian Gulf in August; to Lieut.-Commander David Stocks for a prolonged submarine cruise in the Sea of Marmora, which inflicted much damage on the enemy and to Lieut.-Commander A. G. Seymour, for excellent work throughout the operations in Mesopotamia and sinking a Turkish patrol-boat at Nasiriyah on July 24th.

Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded to Naval Lieutenant Heath Caldwell for services in Mesopotamia; Naval Lieutenant F. Millar for services at Aden; Naval Lieutenant H. F. Curry, who landed ammunition on the right bank of the Euphrates on July 24th under heavy fire; Naval Lieutenant W. V. Harris, who bridged the Mejenineh Creek under heavy fire on July 24th and to boatswain Tierney for services during the landing in the Persian Gulf.

FOOD REVOLTS IN GERMANY.

NO FATS FOR THE POOR.

AGRARIANS DENOUNCED BY SOLDIER CLASS.

The special correspondent of the "Humanite" on the Swiss frontier has an illuminating article on the state of things in Germany brought about by the enormous rise in food prices. The dearness of the cost of living has produced feelings of discontent in Germany which grow more widespread and more profound day by day.

foodstuffs, but still there is enough at disposal to avert a general famine. We hear again and again the opinion quoted that the people must be made to economise in the consumption of food, and that this can be brought about by the help of increased prices. We are compelled to protest energetically against this. In Berlin butter cost 2s. 9d. per lb. Now, since that price was fixed, butter has gone up to 3s. 5d. per lb. Fat has reached 2s. 5d. per lb. The result is that the poorer classes are denied butter and fat, whilst people better off are not compelled to restrict their consumption. Besides that, margarine, which stands at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6s. per lb., fetches the same price that butter did before the war. The price of lard is identical with that of butter. All this means that the poorer people very rarely see either meat or any fat foods; that is, they are not receiving enough albuminous nourishment to meet their needs.

SOLDIERS FAMILLES IN DESPAIR.

The complaints we receive incessantly from the families of mobilised men are fearful. Their position is rapidly becoming one of despair. Unhappily we are bound to admit that there is a group of important interests in this country which takes no account of all this misery, and which even goes as far as to think that prices are not yet high enough. The fact that a company of shareholders has published a statement of high profits from the selling of foodstuffs seems absolute derision in the face of it all, and is a proof of the unscrupulous exploitation of the economic situation and the necessities.

For weeks past the German Government has prevented the general discontent from finding any serious echo in the German press by a series of very strict precautions, and it is well known that a campaign of protest started by the Socialists was stifled by systematic prohibition, writes the Manchester Guardian." However, in spite of a free and public discussion of the state of affairs being avoided in this manner, prices continue to rise just the same.

The disturbances which have taken place in the market places on account of the dearness of food were mentioned in the "Manchester Guardian" of a few days ago—disturbances of astonishing significance to anybody who knows Germany well and the unbounded respect the people there have for the authorities. The "Humanite" says that scenes occurred which were "veritable revolts against starvation," and even the meagre mention of them in the newspapers is sufficient to show that the people who took part in these disturbances, especially the womenfolk of the middle working classes, must have been impelled by the energy of despair.

"Scenes that took place last week in Chemnitz," says the "Humanite," "are very ominous in this respect. In spite of the police, hundreds of women took by storm the shops of butter merchants and egg dealers, besides breaking the windows of several other shops, etc. Armed forces had great difficulty in driving them off. Parallel scenes are taking place at present in many German towns. Not one-hundredth part of what happens gets to the knowledge of the general public through the press. The censor is watchful."

INSUPPORTABLE INCREASE IN PRICES.

The excellent organisation of the sale of food by the local authorities does not suffice to better the state of things at all, although from a technical point of view it is perfection itself. The "Berliner Zeitung" is quoted as saying:—

The persistent increase in the prices of food, and especially butter, is bringing an ever increasing affluence to the municipal stores. People come there, more than anything, to buy fat. During the last few days there was such a crowd that the polce had to be summoned to keep order. Thousands of people crowded round the markets in the Ackerstrasse an Wedding yesterday and today, and also round the doors of the municipal stores at the Vichhof. They were mostly women. A great number had to wait for hours, and very many fainted and fell down in sheer exhaustion.

Several weeks ago the Social Democrat committees and some trade unions presented a petition to the Imperial Chancellor proposing measures to be taken. Some of the proposals were acted upon, but the most important have been overlooked, and it is plain now that the Agrarians are stronger than the Social Democrats. Consequently the directing committees of the Social Democrats and the General Kommission of the Trade Unions have been compelled to address another petition to the Chancellor. It is a long petition, and the "Humanite" quotes at length some of the most interesting passages. After drawing the Chancellor's attention of the "insupportable increase in prices" and "the grave danger" of the people, it says:—

Germany has not got an abundance of sity of an energetic intervention on the part of the Empire.

We deny absolutely that the farmers have the right to demand such high prices for their products. Their expenses are by no

(Continued in Column 3.)

ACCIDENT TO THE KING.

FULL STORY OF THE MISHAP.

BRINGING THE NEWS TO THE TROOPS.

Writing from the British Headquarters in France on October 28, the special correspondent of "The Times" says:—

The King's tour of inspection of the Army in the field was brought to a premature close this morning owing to an unfortunate accident. The King had just finished the second of two reviews of troops representing corps of the First Army, when his horse, frightened by the cheers of the men, reared and fell, and his Majesty was severely bruised.

These bald facts were issued officially this afternoon, but, if I may be allowed to amplify them slightly, I would add that the King's horse (a mare) reared up twice when the soldiers burst suddenly into cheers at only a few yards' distance. The first time the mare came down again on her forefeet, but the second time she fell over, and, in falling, rolled slightly on to the King's leg. The King was undoubtedly in pain, and had to be assisted to his motor-car.

The announcement of the King's mishap came with dramatic suddenness. The troops of the corps which he had first inspected could hear from where they stood the cheers of their comrade, about a mile away, which told them that the second review was over, and that the King would pass down the road fronting them in a few minutes. The orders to raise their caps and cheer were shouted to the men by the company officers, and then the whole corps with bayoneted rifles at the slope, advanced in brigade order across the huge fallow field in which they had been drawn up to within 30 yards or so of the road.

THE FIRST NEWS.

In three or four minutes a covered green motor-car was seen tearing down the road at full tilt, and as it drew up opposite the centre of the corps the cheering began to spread all along the line. In the enthusiasm of the moment the majority did not notice that the motor-car was not flying the Royal Standard, and even when an officer, with the pink and white brassard of an Army Corps Staff, jumped out of the car and began to shout hasty instructions few realized their mistake and his words were carried away down the tempestuous wind. Then the officer hurried off in either direction, calling out that the King had met with an accident and that there was to be no cheering. A few of those in the centre caught his words, but the news had not spread to more than a fraction of the whole body before the King's car drove past.

It was a curious spectacle. Along one portion of the front the men stood silently at attention, while their comrades on either side of them, and yet other troops further away down the road, were raising their caps on their bayonets and cheering with true British lustiness. From where I stood at the edge of the roadside I caught just a glimpse of the King as his car swept swiftly past. He was sitting half-bent in the corner of the vehicle, and his face wore a faint smile of acknowledgment.

After so unfortunate a termination to the day's programme—which was to have been filled up before luncheon by an inspection, *inter alia*, of an Indian brigade and in the afternoon by a review of the Guards—it seems almost out of place to say much of the reviews which the King did actually hold. And yet these reviews were of great interest, for the troops comprised those who had taken so glorious a part in our advance around Lens, and many of them had only within the last few days been withdrawn from the front into billets.

10,000 TROOPS REVIEWED.

The number of men at the first review alone must have been upward of 10,000. As one came up the road from the dirty mining town near which the ceremony was held one saw on the rising ground to the right the field batteries, signallers, machine-gunners on their side-cars, the travelling kitchens, the ambulances, and all the other mobile forces of a corps. A few hundred yards up, where the road bent slightly to the left, was a huge fallow field backed by a long wood. In this open field were the main body of the troops to be inspected.

The weather was as miserable as can easily be imagined. A cold and gusty wind was blowing, and the misty rain soaked into the khaki uniforms of men and officers alike, turning them almost black in patches. Luckily many of the troops had been marched from fairly distant billets, for the exercise helped to keep them warm as they stood in the sodden plough land, and the march back home again will probably have saved many from chills and other ailments.

The actual inspection did not last long. The King, who had met the Army Commander in the mining town already referred to, there left his motor-car for a horse, and rode up to the parade ground. He spent a few minutes talking to the corps and divisional commanders and other generals, and then, accompanied by his suite, rode up and down the lines of the troops. After another brief halt to speak again with some of the high officers, the King left the ground amidst the cheers of the men and rode away to the village, a mile distant where the second review was held and where his accident occurred.

HOW HIS MAJESTY WAS BROUGHT HOME

That the accident was more painful in its results than was at first realised by the public appears plainly from an authoritative statement issued on November 2. His Majesty's fortitude and adherence to duty are also made clear. The narrative reads:—

The mishap occurred exactly as stated in the bulletins, and there is no truth in various rumours giving other accounts of the accident. The King was riding a strange horse, but an excellent one, with a military saddle and strappings. The animal was frightened by the cheering which greeted his Majesty, reared up, and then fell over, its hind legs slipping from under it in consequence of the greasy state of the road.

Unfortunately it fell upon its rider pinning him down, and causing severe injury and shock, but without breaking any bones.

The trouble was accentuated by having to convey the patient in a motor for a considerable distance. Pouring rain prevailed at the time of the incident.

IN THE HOSPITAL TRAIN.

In the hospital train on the other side there was a very pathetic but stirring incident. His Majesty, though lying helpless in bed, pluckily determined to personally invest a soldier to whom the V.C., had been awarded for conspicuous gallantry. The soldier was Lance-Sergeant Oliver Brooks, of the 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, who won his decoration on October 8 last. A strong party of the enemy succeeded, with the aid of bombs and grenades, in effecting a lodgment in about 200 yards of our trenches, Lance-Sergeant Brooks gallantly led a party of bombers to the attack under a constant and heavy fusillade, and succeeded in regaining the lost ground. The complete success of the operation was very largely due to the sergeant's coolness and absolute fearlessness, for the danger of the operation was extreme.

The new V.C., was conducted to the hospital train at——, and was taken to the side of the bed upon which his Majesty was lying.

SOLDIER KNEELS ON THE FLOOR.

As the King was lying prone and helpless, but yet was bent on personally affixing the decoration the soldier knelt on the floor of the saloon and bent over the prostrate Monarch. Even so his Majesty found that he had overrated his strength, and could not manage to get the pin through the thick khaki. Assistance had to be given before the operation could be completed.

The episode was a very moving one, the Monarch lying helpless in a hospital train through injuries sustained while endeavouring to serve his country and his Army, insisting on pinning the Victoria Cross to the tunic of a specially gallant representative of that Army, and yet failing to possess the necessary strength to complete his task unaided. In his state of health the effort required for even this small task was very great.

A ROUGH CROSSING.

The King crossed the Channel in the hospital ship appropriately named the Anglia, and, although the crossing was very rough, suffered less fatigue than the circumstances led his advisers to expect, and, after reaching home, enjoyed the best night's rest experienced since his accident. The journey up from the coast was made in the ambulance train Queen Mary, furnished by Lady Micklem.

His Majesty had to be conveyed from Victoria to Buckingham Palace on a stretcher placed in an ambulance, and the bearer party from the train to the vehicle and from the ambulance to the Palace was composed of a specially selected party of men belonging to the British Red Cross Society, No. 1 (London) detachment. This detachment belongs to the Polytechnic, and was the very first Voluntary Aid Detachment formed in this country. The movement had very small beginnings, but the personnel of the Voluntary Aid Detachment now exceeds 60,000.

CARRIED TO THE PALACE.

The statement that the King walked from the train to his carriage conveys a totally erroneous impression. His Majesty had to be lifted out of bed and placed on the stretcher with the utmost gentleness and care, and then carried to the ambulance.

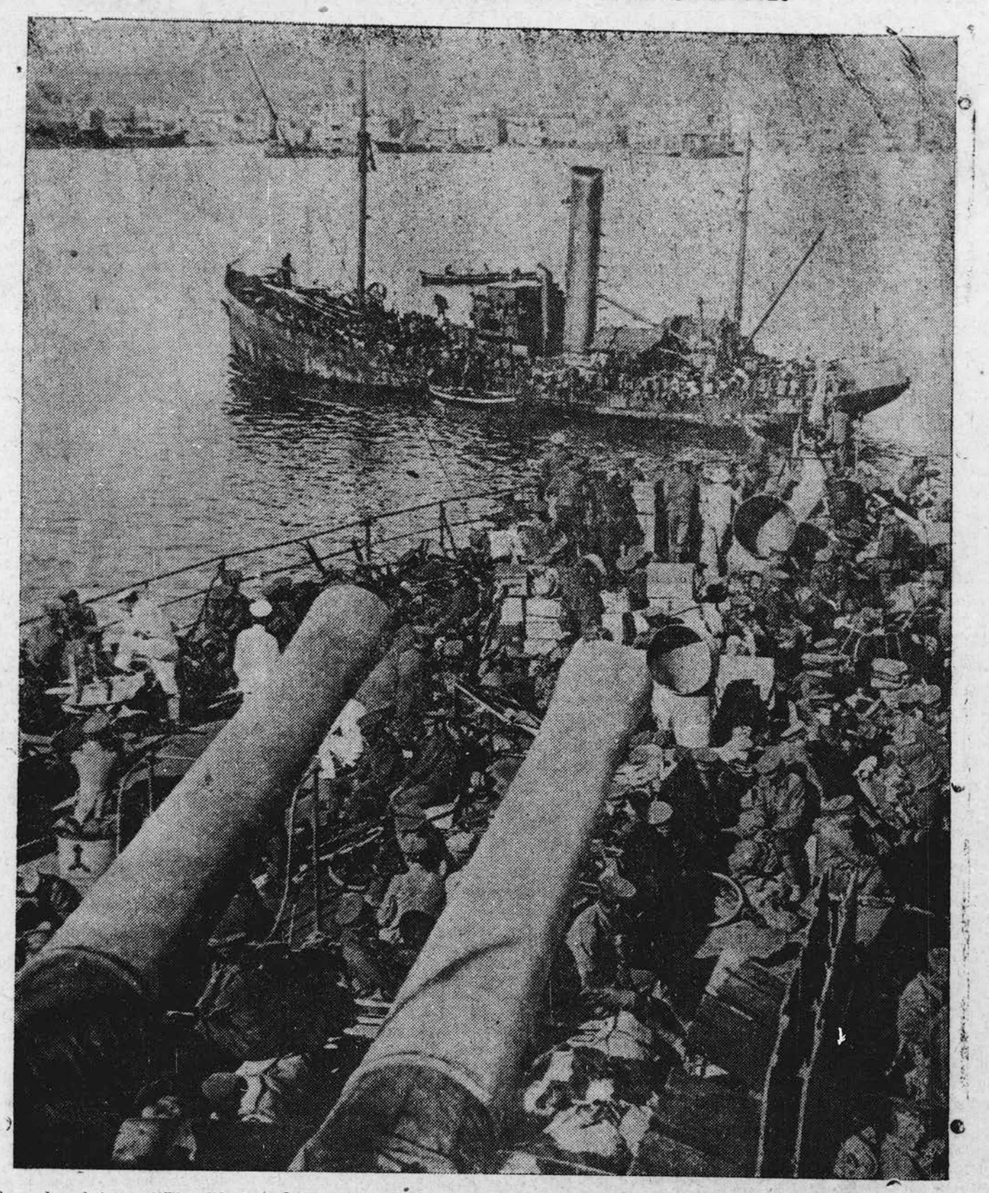
Some indication of the extent of the Empire is supplied by circumstances connected with the journey to the Palace. The ambulance, a perfectly new one, never used for any purpose before, was presented by ladies of Burmah, and bore the inscription, "No. 1, Burmah." It was presented to the British Red Cross Society by those ladies, and was attended by a British surgeon, an English nursing sister, and a nurse from the Dominion of Canada. The English nurse was Sister Edith Ward, and the Canadian Vivienne Tremame. They were both obtained from a French hospital barge, and although selected quite for tuitously it was a singular coincidence that Sister Ward was the very nurse who attended the late King Edward during his attack of typhoid.

A SLOW PACE.

Sir Frederick Treves and Sister Ward were the only occupants of the ambulance car beside the King. So painful had been his Majesty's injuries that the car only started off at eight miles an hour, and was promptly dropped to dead slow. The latter part of the journey was made at a pace of only about three miles an hour, and even so the patient was shaken up considerably.

It should be added that the King was not the only patient on board the hospital ship. There were in addition about fifty wounded and otherwise invalided soldiers.

BRITISH LANDING AT SALONIKA.



Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News."

THE FIRST BRITISH TROOPS FOR SERBIA LANDING AT SALONIKA.

A MADE HARBOUR IN GALLIPOLI.

Photo by "Central News."

It has been constructed by the aid of partly sunken ships, a device which has proved successful

PROPERTIES OF ELECTRIC WAVES.

DR. BOSE ON HIS DISCOVERIES.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

At a crowded meeting, the Hon. Mr. Lyon presiding, Dr. J. C. Bose, delivered an address giving the history of his discoveries about the properties of electric waves. The address was illustrated by original experiments.

Dr. Bose said that his research began twenty-one years ago on the properties of electric waves. In this he was greatly encouraged by the appreciation of the Royal Society, which not only published his researches but also offered a parliamentary grant for the continuation of his work. The greatest difficulty lay in the construction of a receiver to detect the invisible ether disturbance. For this a most laborious investigation had to be undertaken to find the action of electric radiation on all kinds of matter. As a result of this very long and patient work a new type of receiver was invented, so perfect in action that the leading journal "Electrician" suggested its issue in ships and in electric magnetic light-houses for communication and transmission of danger signals at sea through space. This was in 1895, several years in advance of the present wireless system. The practical application of the result of Dr. Bose's investigation appeared to be so important that Great Britain and United States granted him patents for his invention of a certain crystal receiver, which has since been proved to be the most sensitive detector of wireless signals.

Dr. Bose next gave a detailed account of the various stages of his numerous experiments and referring to his scientific mission to England, France and America, said the mission exceeded his sanguine expectations.

Apart from the full recognition that the progress of the world of science would be incomplete without the Indian's special contribution, mutual appreciation and better understanding had probably resulted from his visit. India had been drawn closer to the great seats of learning of the West, to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Some of these Universities had asked for a supply of the apparatus specially invented by Dr. Bose, which mark an epoch in the advancement of science.

SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the Society of Professional Accountants published in to-day's issue of your paper will you be kind enough to publish this disclaimer in your next issue.

The statements therein made are likely to mislead your readers and harm the members of this Association, which has now been in existence last six years and has therefore a right to the claim of being the "first of its kind in India."

Our Association is a body corporate having been incorporated as an Association limited by guarantee, so far back in January 1910. Since then it has complied with the statutory provisions of the Indian Acts by which it has been governed. From this it is perfectly evident that this new society has no right to claim to be the first of its kind in India. It is also quite clear from the fact disclosed by its president, Mr. Green, that the membership in this new society is restricted to certificated auditors and that it is therefore a society of auditors of public companies and would have been better described as the Society of Certificated Auditors, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. SHARANDHAR,
Secretary.

The Association of Incorporated Certified Accountants.

Bombay, Nov. 20.

MAN-KILLING ESKIMOS.

DRAMATIC FATE OF AN EXPLORER.

According to a Winnepeg telegram two Catholic missionaries and two prospectors have been murdered in the Far North by the same Eskimos who speared Messrs. Radford and Street, the American explorers.

The tribe lives two hundred miles inland from Baker Lake, where Inspector Beytes, a Sergeant-Major, a corporal, and two constables of the Royal North-West Mounted Police have pitched their tent for a winter's work in investigating the case of these man-killing Eskimos.

A certain Tepaluc, who acted as Mr. Radford's guide, says that Mr. Street fought heroically for his life. He survived from noon to sundown, although his body was full of spear holes. An Eskimo woman finally cut his throat and pushed his body over the cliff. Tapuluc saved his life by marrying one of the tribe, but later escaped, and told his tale to the police.

Friendly shore Ekimos declare that the man-killers thought the missionaries had come to make arrests in connection with the murder of Messrs. Radford and Street. They say the man-killers will kill anyone going inland. Inspector Beytes nevertheless declares that he will go inland peacefully, if possible, but see them he will, in spite of all threats.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

PROTEST MEETING AT MADRAS

SIR S. IYER'S SEVERE CONDEMNATION OF MEDICAL COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A largely attended and representative meeting of the citizens of Madras was held last evening at the Victoria Public Hall under the presidency of Sir S. Subramania Iyer to protest against the condemnation of indigenous systems of medicine in India, implied by the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing the name of Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer from the Medical Register, for his association in the management of a free Ayurvedic Dispensary, and to take necessary steps to send a memorial to the Government.

Sir Subramania Iyer, in course of his speech, said the decision of the Medical Council had naturally raised great indignation throughout the whole of India. Talking on the legal aspect of the action, Sir Subramania Iyer said that hereafter they should not rely upon the pledges of Hon. members of Government in the Legislative Council. They must hereafter insist on having all Acts worded in consistency with pledges, apart, however, from pledges given by the Government in the Legislative Council. In his opinion, according to Section 13 of the Madras Medical Registration Act, Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's association with the Ayurvedic Dispensary was perfectly justifiable. The case was a clear case for lawyers. Sections 13 laid down that it was open for a registered practitioner to practise any system of medicine. As it was open for Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer to practise the Ayurvedic system, it followed legally that he could also associate in the management of the Ayurvedic Dispensary. As it was not open to an Ayurvedic physician to get himself registered, he would not come under the definition of "Qualified or unqualified." The only desperate argument that could be put forward by the Medical Council was to say that the Ayurvedic System was no system. But that was a barbarous quackery. This they could not do in the face of the Government giving titles to Ayurvedic physicians and otherwise encouraging the Ayurvedic system. Foreign medical men and journals of repute like the "Lancet" had also greatly appreciated the Ayurvedic system.

In conclusion, Sir Subramania Iyer suggested that when Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer's appeal goes to the Governor-in-Council, he must be allowed to have his case argued before them by a lawyer as the decision of the Medical Council was placed above judicial authority.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After this, letters and telegrams, from all parts of India were read and the following two resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) This meeting of citizens of Madras places on record its disappointment and alarm at the misapplication of the provisions of the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914 as instanced in the case of Dr. Krishnaswami Iyer, M.D., for the alleged offence of covering an Ayurvedic Vaidyan at Rao Saheb Cunnan Chettiar's Free Ayurvedic Dispensary at Triplicane. It is strongly of opinion that the action of the Madras Medical Council in considering the association of an allopathic practitioner with the general management of an Ayurvedic dispensary to constitute "infamous conduct in a professional respect" is distinctly in conflict with the assurances given in the Legislative Council when the Bill was under discussion.

(2) That having regard to the serious consequences that will result from the action of the Medical Council and also to the fact that Government have from time to time been recognising and encouraging in various ways the indigenous systems of medicine in this country, this meeting urges on the Government to take such immediate action as may be necessary to restore public confidence and thus vindicate the assurances that procured the passage of the bill in the Legislative Council. This meeting of the citizens of Madras hereby requests that the signatories of the notice convening this meeting constitute themselves into a committee to send up a memorial to the Government to take steps to ensure that the provisions of the Madras Medical Registration Act are not worked to the detriment or discouragement of indigenous systems of medicine.

Among those who took part in the meeting were the Hon. Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Hon. Dr. Zainlabudin, Mrs. Besant, L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer, G. A. Natesan and Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chettiar.

The Bhartya Vaidya Mandal of Bombay has sent a telegram to the Governor of Madras protesting against the action of the Madras Medical Council and requesting his Excellency to intervene.

Delicious Piecrust.

Crisp, short piecrust and the lightest, and the most digestible of pastry can easily be made at home, if your cook uses

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

Pastry recipes in every tin, and more in the "Brown & Polson" recipe book, free from Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta.

WITH A RAIDING AIRFLEET

BOMBARDMENT OF STUTTGART.

A PILOT'S STORY.

The following is a reproduction of the greater part of an article describing the French air raid on Stuttgart which is sent from Paris to the New York "Tribune" by its special correspondent, Mr. Gordon Bruce.

"My friend, there is not much to tell." Not much to tell! He was an energetic young officer of the French Aviation Corps. All I had asked was a description of the most ambitious aeroplane raid in history—when 62 powerful machines swooped down upon Stuttgart of a September morning and dropped more than 200 bombs as a reprisal for the series of Zeppelin raids on London in the early part of the same month. The man who stood by my side had piloted one of the invading craft.

"Then tell me 'not much,' whatever that may be," I urged.

He glanced upward, where dozens of the great white birds were speeding to and fro in the blue sky. All about was the deafening roar of high-powered motors. Talking in such a racket was difficult, I followed him to a hut.

"I suppose," he began, "that to us who have been flying hour after hour, day after day, since the war began, that raid was more or less of a routine proposition—all in the day's work, you would say. As you know, the flight took place in the early morning. It was very foggy and one had to come quite close to distinguish the face of another.

"Fire was belching from the motors all down the line as the helpers started the warming-up process. If there was the slightest foreign sound as a motor settled down to work, the machine was discarded and replaced by another. On such a trip one must not trust to luck. He must *know* that his machine will bring him back—provided, of course, the enemy does not find him with a few chunks of shrapnel."

THE START.

The flier then went into a description of the method of carrying and dropping bombs; then, resuming his story, said:—

"To get on—as they say in England—it wasn't long before everything was ready for the trip. At the last minute I remember seeing some of the flying men bolting down a roll as they climbed into their places. On my part, I was not hungry, but forced myself to eat a bit because the long flight in the cold morning would have left me ravenous otherwise.

"Two machines swept into the air. They were the pilots of the fleet. We were to follow them as they steered towards our objective. Of course, we all had instruments for navigation if the mist prevented our keeping together otherwise. The machines started at intervals of almost a minute owing to the thick weather. We knew that the air would be clearer as we climbed and that the mist would vanish when the sun came up. Something like 12 machines were aloft when we started. It was a splendid sight as we rose above the haze that hung over the earth. To the east the sky was lighting up with the dawn, and before us the procession of big fighting birds was sweeping steadily into the growing light.

An occasional glance to the rear showed plane after plane pulling up out of the sea of fog below. They seemed to come from nowhere. It was as a magician pulling rabbits out of a hat. After all, I think I did enjoy that flight. Soon some of the machines ahead began to circle or climb a bit so as not to get too far in advance of the main body, and gradually we got into shape, flying in a flock and at the same altitude—about 4,000ft., perhaps less. The noise of those 60 big motors was like continuous thunder. We could not hear one another if we shouted, so there was nothing to do but fly—fly—fly.

NO BELIEF IN REPRISALS.

"I remember thinking then about our purpose. I don't think I believe in reprisals if it means the death of non-combatants. But the German methods in this war have been so brutal that it is hard to understand your own feelings. I wondered vaguely if any of my bombs would kill children. I hoped not and determined to keep over railroads and military establishments if possible.

"The air cleared with remarkable suddenness. It was as if an unseen hand had turned on the light of the world by pressing a hidden switch. The earth was below us once more. Sure enough, there it was neatly plotted out into the strange carpet that appears when great heights set the hills at naught, as a child's shovel levels an uneven pile of sand. And we were passing into—or over—the enemy's country. We left the battle-torn regions for those that were still untouched. Perhaps the best illustration I can give is the comparison between a dirty blanket and a gaily-pieced quilt. But there was no time to admire for our work was at hand.

"For there was Stuttgart. We were upon it almost before we realized the fact. It nestled in the heart of a soft green world. Lying down there like a toy city, it looked very peaceful. My craft sailed along like a flat-bottomed boat on a mill-pond. The air was still and without swirls and 'bumps.' I looked out at the great wings on either side and felt perfectly safe and secure. It is a fine thing to have a well-built airplane.

"My partner was leaning forward. He was getting ready, and his eyes were fixed on the wonderfully laid-out town below. We were headed directly over the heart of the place, and it required no effort to keep her to her course. I nosed her down a little and we descended perhaps 500ft., which would bring us over at an altitude of approximately 3,000ft. My observer indicated a cloud of smoke on the other side of the city. That meant the railroad yards, and there were the toy tracks stretching off into the distance.

"Suddenly from the line of machines before us a score of black objects hurtled down. We looked as they fell and dimly saw clouds of dust or smoke arise where they struck. It resembled the bursting of a lot of puff-balls such as we used to find in the fields when we were youngsters. No noise—just the same old beat of our motors Then we saw other puffs—not where the bombs fell. That meant the Germans were after us with the anti-aircraft guns. But in all my flying I never have worried about that and never have tried to avoid bombardment from the ground. So I kept on.

EXPLOSIVES DROPPED.

"The two machines on our left were exactly abreast of us as we came directly over the city. They passed over the Royal Palace and let go half a dozen bombs at that point. I saw them drop and wondered if they hit the Palace. But I could not see, and it was afterwards that we learned that they had found their mark.

"Then my *aide* began his work. As we boomed along toward the railroad yards, we passed over a group of factories and store houses. It was there we dropped our first explosives. We must have made some trouble, for it was a fair mark, and we let them have two explosives and two incendiaries. The balance we reserved for the railroad.

"It was all over in a minute. As we reached the railroad my assistant was working the releasing device as fast as he could. As the last one went, he signalled me with his hand, and I looked for a chance to turn without colliding with my neighbours. I climbed rapidly for a little, and it was not until I banked her up for the turn that I noticed three gaping and jagged holes in our wings. My observer later told me that he had seen the shrapnel tear one of the holes, but had felt nothing.

"When we swung back and looked down, there were columns of smoke in at least 10 places. We could see that there was a lot of wreckage in the railroad yards, but did not know how much damage had been done. I could not see what had happened to the Palace as we passed far to the west of it. The ugly little puffs of smoke told us that the guns were still at work, and as we drew out of range two airplanes started up but after circling for a few moments descended.

"It was rather weird in a way. We heard nothing and saw nothing very clearly. We had to wait for official reports to know exactly what had been accomplished. Certainly the raid was successful in that it seriously crippled the railroad connexions, as we were informed afterward.

"There is no more. Nothing happened on the homeward trip. A few of our men were wounded by bits of shrapnel, but none of them died. I was getting very hungry and went for food as soon as we landed. Four machines had arrived when we came down, and with the exception of two, all of them returned to the starting-point. The two mentioned were forced to land at other points, within our own lines, however."

AMERICAN SCHOOL FIRE PANIC.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

The town of Peabody, Massachussetts, the home of the late George Peabody, the philanthropist, suffered a terrible calamity on October 28, in the death of forty children who perished in a fire at St. John's School.

The school took fire from the explosion of a boiler in the cellar, and before the several hundred children could escape from the building the flames had spread so alarmingly that the pupils were panic-stricken and rushed screaming from the classrooms, hampering the firemen. Many of the children, confused by the smoke, were suffocated, while others were either killed or badly injured in the rush for safety.

Many of the children jumped from the third-story windows, and twenty of them were killed in this way, while numbers of others had arms or legs broken.

It is stated that the panic was greatly added to by the circumstances that the doors of the upper classrooms opened inward. This caused the fatal rush to the windows.

Several of the teachers were among the killed and injured.

CAPTURED GERMAN TROPHIES ON VIEW.

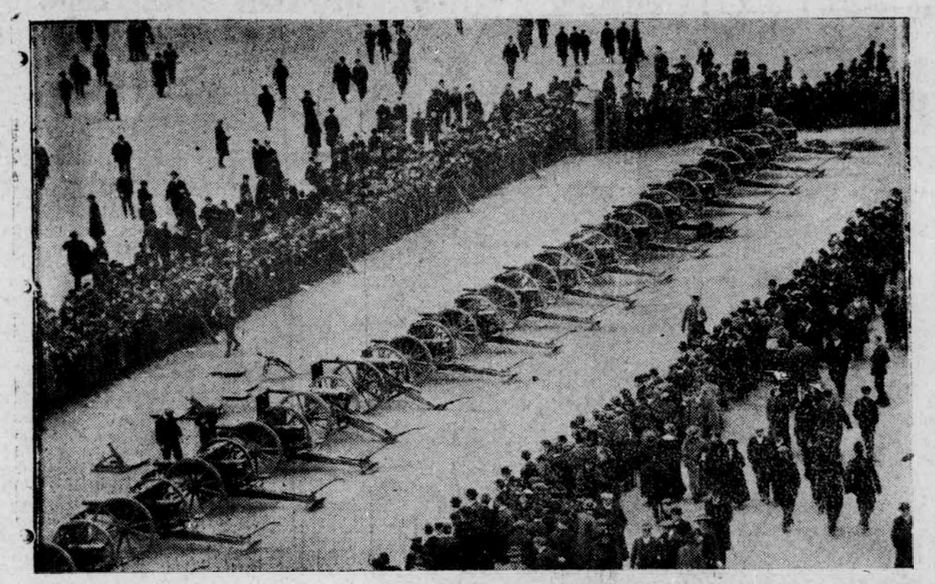


Photo by "Central News."

A general view of the scene in the Horse Guards Parade in London showing some of the guns which were captured by the British at Loos.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

The following casualties are announced:—

Captain R. J. O'Lone, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. L. Varley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. G. Glanfield, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Lockhart, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. K. T. Wilcox, West Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Madden, Irish Guards.
Captain Earl of Seafield, Camerons.
Captain G. B. Simpson, York and Lancasters.
Lieut. J. H. Garland, Gordons.
Lieut. C. M. Houlton, Sherwoods.

WOUNDED.

Major G. H. Impey, Sussex.
Captain G. L. Alexander, Londons.
Captain H. R. Wayman, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain G. Woodhams, Sussex.
Lieut. J. D. Archibald, Essex.
Lieut. B. L. Peel, Camerons.
Lieut. W. M. Wace, Bedfords.
Lieut. H. P. Foster, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut. D. M. Finlayson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Little, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. G. D. Robson, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Denniston, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Greig, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. M. Stewart, Artillery.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Second-Lieut. J. Irvine, Inniskillings.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. D. Macpherson, Seaforths.

MISSING.

Lieut. E. A. Bigsby, West Kents.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. B. Wilkin, Cornwall's L. I.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain W. B. Birt, East Surreys.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Lieut. J. W. Reynolds, Lincolns.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. B. Woosnam, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. J. M. Marshall, Essex.

DIED.

Lieut. Lord G. F. Vernon, Derbyshire Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Penfold-Wyatt, Sussex Yeomanry.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. J. Gaffney, East Lancashires.
Lieut. H. F. Sampson, Border Regiment.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel M. F. Kittoe, Londons.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

KILLED.

Captain A. E. Deprez, Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. L. O. Humphreys, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Tomblin, Motor Machine-gun Service.

WOUNDED.

Major J. E. Crabtree, West Yorkshires.
Captain J. Hughes, Artillery.
Captain C. E. Lembcke, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain C. T. Williams, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. D. V. Coote, East Kents.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Howell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. B. Kilpin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Mossop, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Turner, West Yorkshires.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

THE FOLLOWING CASUALTIES ARE ANNOUNCED.

KILLED.

Captain E. Hain, 1st. Devon Yeomanry.
Captain A. M. Philips, West Yorkshires.
Sec.-Lieut. W. J. Kirkwood, Yorkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. H. Sloan, Scottish Horse.
Sec.-Lieut. M. A. C. Hunter, Highland Lights.

DIED.

Major R. H. Dixon, Service Corps.
Revd. F. C. Roche, Chaplain.

WOUNDED.

Captain D. Dutfield, Londons.
Captain H. G. Davies, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant G. S. M. Ashby, Artillery.
Lieutenant O. D. Filley, Flying Corps.
Lieutenant J. H. Jerwood, Durham Lights.
Sec.-Lieut. C. J. Saunders, Welsh Regiment.
Sec.-Lieut. R. Corbett, West Somerset Yeomanry.
Sec.-Lieut. R. V. Alexander, Engineers.
Sec.-Lieut. C. W. Herdman, Fife and Forfar Yeomanry.
Sec.-Lieut. A. Spowers, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. J. P. R. Bridson, Devons.

(News Bureau.)

MISSING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

DELHI, Nov. 20.

Captain White of the Australian Flying Corps and Captain F. C. C. Yeats Brown of the 17th Cavalry are reported missing from Mesopotamia.

KHAKI ARMLETS.

A WAR OFFICE INNOVATION.

The following official announcement was made on October 30:—

"The Secretary of State for War has decided to issue khaki armlets, bearing the Royal crown, to the following classes of men:—

(1) Men who enlist and are placed in groups awaiting a call to join the colours.

(2) Men who offer themselves for enlistment and are found to be medically unfit.

(3) Men who have been invalided out of the Service with good character or have been discharged "not likely to become efficient" on medical grounds.

There will be a distinctive mark for each of the classes.

The armlets are in process of manufacture. Notice will be given when they can be issued, together with instructions as to issue."

The decision to issue the armlet is welcomed by responsible people says "The Times" but the criticism is made that unless recognition is given to classes of war workers who at present wear no distinguishing badge, obloquy will rest where it is undeserved. There are thousands of men to whom, with the approval of the Government permission to enlist has been refused, but who, under existing or proposed arrangements, will have no badge to indicate their position. Among them are the great body of railwaymen and other indispensable workers. In some quarters there is a desire to abolish the war service badge worn on the lapel of the coat, and to make the khaki armlet the one recognized mark of national service.

The idea of issuing armlets is not a new one. In September of last year the National Patriotic Association, of which Sir George Pragnell is chairman, proposed that there should be a voluntary mobilization of the whole country, and that all men and women who placed their services absolutely at the service of the Government should wear either the King's uniform or the King's khaki armlet. We understand that the adoption of the armlet was again suggested to Lord Derby some three weeks ago.

RISK OF INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

Sir George Pragnell expressed his satisfaction that the Secretary for War had decided to issue the armlet, but urged that the scheme must be extended. In his opinion, the present war service badge ought to be abolished. The armlet, he thought, ought to be the one distinguishing mark of willingness to serve according to one's qualifications. It would then be very difficult for a man to appear in public without the armlet. People would probably refuse to buy in shops where assistants were employed who did not wear the sign of willingness to serve the State, and the presence of a man without the khaki band in a place of amusement would be regarded as inexcusable.

Mr. Richard Burbidge said that many men were doing work more valuable to the country than the service they could give as soldiers, and it would be regrettable if they were to be regarded as "slackers."

Sir Charles Macara offered similar criticism. The issue of armlets, he said, was a step in the right direction, but it might operate unfairly if, without discrimination it left open to public contempt men who were without the badge.

The official statement concerning the issue of the armlets does not suggest that the unauthorized wearing of the band would be an offence against the law, but it is probable that the position of a man attempting any false pretence of this kind would be similar to that of a person who illegally wore the King's uniform.

GERMAN GUNS ON VIEW IN LONDON.

TROPHIES OF THE GREAT ADVANCE.

Queen Alexandra was among the thousands of people who visited the Horse Guards Parade on October 27 to see the German guns there displayed as tangible fruits of the great advance at Loos last month, writes "The Times." In his telegraphic report of September 28, Sir John French said:—"The total number of guns captured by us is now 21." Those 21 guns are on view, together with three others taken at Le Cateau on August 26, 1914, during the famous retreat from Mons, and three trench mortars captured from the enemy at various times.

All day long yesterday they held the attention of crowds of people, to many of whom the mere sight of these silent machines, drawn up in close and orderly array, brought a new realization of the fearlessness and self-sacrifice of the men who took them.

SOME NAMES OF REGIMENTS.

Of the 24 field guns, all except two are of 77mm. calibre. The two exceptions are of 85mm. They were captured at Loos on September 25 by the 20th Battalion of the London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), belonging to the 47th (Second London) Division of the Territorial Force. One of the 77mm. guns was taken, also at Loos, on the same day, by the St. Pancras Battalion (the 19th) of the same regiment. Another was captured by the 1st Battalion of the Welsh Guards on September 27, at a place not named, but presumably not far from Loos. Of the remaining 20, all except the three taken at Le Cateau 14 months ago, were taken at Loos on September 25 by the 7th Division (eight guns), the 9th Division (one gun), and the 15th Division (eight guns). The names of the units to whose account they stand are not given in every case, but the following names can be stated:—

2nd Battalion Border Regiment (7th Division).
2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders (7th Division).
1/6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders (7th Division).
8th Battalion Devonshire Regiment (7th Division).
9th Battalion Devonshire Regiment (7th Division).

One of the guns was taken by the 46th Brigade of the 15th Division, but the rest are attributed to no unit smaller than a division.

THE TRENCH MORTARS.

The three trench mortars are of different patterns, apparently belonging to different periods of construction. One is of a primitive sort, consisting of a steel framework on a wooden stand, with a leather strap to hold the missile at the required angle. It is not stated when, where, or by whom this weapon was captured. Another mortar captured by the 39th Garhwal Rifles, consists only of a steel framework. The third, captured by the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry and the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is a more elaborate machine, with a steel base and barrel and fitted with sights and a wheel at the side for altering the elevation. None of the mortars is more than 2ft. high.

On the forepart of the barrel of the field guns is the motto *Pro Gloria et Patria*, over an embossed double eagle. Most of them were in good condition, though here and there a shield is missing or perforated by bullets.

During the morning the guns were inspected by Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, General Officer, Commanding the London District, and a party of Staff officers. Later in the day a number of wounded soldiers who took part in the fighting at Loos came to see the guns, and one of them, an artilleryman, explained to the bystanders how the guns were worked.

WHEN WILL THE SUN BURST

FRENCH ASTRONOMER ON WORLD'S END.

Unless the Allies hurry up and make up their minds how they intend to finish the war, old King Sol may solve the problem for them, says Professor Camille Flammarion. Incidentally, the whole world would be blown to atoms at the same time, and there would be nobody left to haggle over the terms of peace.

The French astronomer Puiseux has been busying himself lately with the constitution of the sun. He finds that, instead of condensing and shrinking little by little as was formerly supposed the sun is constantly dilating more and more and reaching the point of bursting. And if the sun blew up there would be no more need for us poor mortals to worry as to the outcome of the war.

It is no use brushing this responsibility aside as mere nonsense. Big suns every whit as important in their own constellations as ours are frequently victims of an explosion. There was one in the constellation of Perseus early in 1901, and since then two at least have occurred in other celestial groups, one as recently as March, 1912.

Observation has shown long since that the great orb which is our all in all is a most uncertain character. Sun spots, fire blasts, and such-like phenomena are by no means the most of which he is capable; the manner in which the sun throws off atomic energy and transforms the heavy into light elements, hydrogen, helium, nebulium, archonium, and what not, spells nothing good for this world, and a mere nothing might lead to a disaster any day.

In short, it is bound to come at some time or other. Unfortunately, science can give us no idea as to when. Centuries, and even hundreds of centuries, are as but a moment in the history of the universe, says Professor Flammarion and for all we know the sun may have millions of years more life before it. No man can tell, though; and just as the strongest of us are stuck down in a moment so the all-powerful planet may give out at any time—and when it does it will make but short work of all of us here below.

CHINESE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

JAPAN'S WARNING TO YUAN-SHI-KAI.

The following is the full text of the official statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office on October 29, with reference to the condition of China and the step taken at Pekin by the British, Russian, and Japanese Governments, by our Special Correspondent at Pekin.

The movement recently set afoot in China for a change in the National Constitution now appears to have taken a rapid turn towards the realisation of its aim.

At present, when as yet there is little prospect of an early conclusion of the war in Europe, and since misgiving prevails, every possible effort should be made to avoid the creation of a situation in any part of the world prejudicial to peace and tranquility, and to prevent the outbreak of a new complication.

Although it would appear as if there were throughout that country no great opposition to the establishment of a Monarchy, careful observation of the actual state of affairs in China, based upon information possessed by the Imperial Government, shows that it is undeniable that such appearances are more superficial than real. The under-current of opposition is far stronger than would be imagined and a feeling of unrest is spreading to all parts of the country.

Reviewing the results of President Yuan-Shi-Kai's Administration during the past four years, it will be found that the state of the provinces previously disturbed is becoming daily more tranquil and order now reigns in the country.

If the President is resolved to maintain the political status quo in China, and to leave unaltered the line of progress he has taken, it will not be long before order is completely restored and perfect repose and tranquility is assured to the country.

DISORDERS FEARED.

Should, however, a sudden move be made by the President to establish a Monarchy, it is quite possible that the spirit of opposition would immediate by give rise to disorder and disturbance, and that China would once more be thrown into serious danger.

In face of the present situation, and having regard to the interests involved, the Japanese Government cannot but feel deep concern at the possible recrudescene of dangerous conditions in China.

Furthermore, should a disturbance break out in China, it would not only be to her great misfortune, but would do immeasurable harm, directly or indirectly, to the Powers having important interests in China particularly to Japan, who stands in special relationship with China. It is also apprehended that the general peace of Eastern Asia might thus be endangered.

PEACE OF THE ORIENT.

In view of such a state of affairs, the Imperial Government, solely actuated by a desire to preserve the peace of the Orient by a timely precaution, has decided to approach the Chinese Government, pointing out to them the fact that there is in the present situation cause for grave anxiety, and inquiring whether the Chinese Government is fully convinced that it is capable of attaining the object of the monarchial movement.

The Imperial Government will then present its views in the most candid and friendly manner to the end that the President of the Republic may be pursuaded to adopt in the interest of all concerned the wise course of postponing the proposed scheme of changing the form of government in order to prevent the outbreak of unfortunate disturbance and to consolidate the peace of the Far East

The Imperial Government has accordingly given the necessary instructions to its Chargé d'Affaires at Pekin.

In taking this step the Imperial Government has no intention of intertering in the domestic affairs of China. Its action is prompted solely by a desire to perform what it conceives to be its duty to a friendly neighbour.

A LECTURE BOMB.

3 OFFICERS AND 9 PRIVATES INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

A serious accident, resulting in a violent explosion and injury to several officers and a number of men, occurred at Whittington Barracks, Lichfield, On November 1. A Brigade Staff Officer was delivering a lecture in a garrison theatre on the working of hand grenades to a squad of officers and men, and in the course of his explanations accidentally removed the safety pin from a live bomb. Not realising the danger, he dropped the bomb on a table, and it immediately exploded with tremendous effect, shattering the window-panes and furniture.

Three officers and nine men were more or less seriously injured. Lieutenant W. Nield was so badly wounded that he had to have an arm amputated. Lieutenant Manson received injuries to his leg, and Lieutenant Wensley was wounded in the head. Private Horrocks was verely injured on the hands, face, and abdomen, and his case is serious. The other injured men were Privates Gray, Bedley, Keenan, Holt, Richards, Fellwood, Pennings, and Cuttings. The injured were at once removed to the garrison hospital.

The Viramgam municipality has passed a resolution placing on record the profound sorrow of the citizens of the place at the death of Sir P. M. Mehta, their high appreciation of his unselfish and eminent services to the whole of India and especially to the Bombay Presidency and offering their condolences to Lady Mehta and her family.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
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Each of several names of two countries printed on wrapper as a free Gift our prize £3 Lady's 9 Ct. Gold Watch, Hall Marked Government Stamped. To Gents, Hall Marked Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your answer, enclosing full price, and watch and chain will be sent by DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

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Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

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The difficulty of adapting and fitting a Lighting Dynamo to a great many cars has kept thousands of car owners from enjoying the convenience of Electric Lighting.

The "Kemco" Fan-Type Dynamo is fitted in the one practical and always available place—in the space between the Radiator and the Engine, a place easy of access and involving no alteration. The power which operates the Fan performs a double function and charging current is thus obtained at little or no cost.

The "Kemco" is extremely easy to fit and in most cases it can be installed in less than an hour. It simply takes the place of the ordinary Fan on the car.

THE WEIGHT OF THE COMPLETE UNIT—Dynamo, Fan and Pulley—is

Standard Car Model 6 volt. ..... 13 lbs
Standard Car Model 12 volt. ..... 13 lbs
Light Car Model 6 volt. ..... 9½ lbs.

The first cost of most Dynamo Lighting Systems is by no means the total cost because they have to be adapted to the car, and this necessitates it being "laid up" for perhaps a week or two. In the case of the "Kemco" Installation, however, the first cost represents practically the total cost on account of the ease of fitting.

WHAT THE "KEMCO" DOES

It supplies current for charging the Accumulator, ample to operate any combination of Lights, Electric Starter, Horn, Ignition and other Electrical Devices. Unlike many other Lighting Dynamos it puts comparatively little strain on the Battery, because it produces ample current without the risk of overcharging at high speeds.

"KEMCO" SIMPLICITY.

Few working parts without complications, electric or mechanical, make the "Kemco" particularly suitable for Motor Car service.

SIX OR TWELVE VOLT.

Either a 6 volt or 12 volt system can be supplied, but the 6 volt system is advocated because of its higher efficiency. It permits the use of a lighter, more simple battery, and stronger lamp filaments than with the 12 volt system. Prices of the Dynamos are the same, but the Accumulator costs nearly double.

"KEMCO" EFFICIENCY AND GUARANTEE.

The "Kemco" Fan-Type Dynamo is manufactured throughout in one of the best-equipped modern factories in America. Every part is thoroughly tested and all "Kemco" products are guaranteed against electrical and mechanical defects for one year from date of purchase.

THE "KEMCO" ELECTRICALLY.

The armature is ring-shaped and rotates outside the fields. This construction produces rapid radiation of heat through the Fan Blades and Outside Casing.

The result is a compact strong machine, of light weight, with an exceptionally high current output.

The "Kemco" generates its normal output at low or medium speeds. At high speed the output rapidly decreases. This regulation is due to the special construction of the Dynamo which makes the "Kemco" an ideal machine for Accumulator charging.

The "Kemco" is the only Dynamo whose output is not affected by heat conditions.

THE "KEMCO" MECHANICALLY.

Every part of the Dynamo is strong and substantially built. The Brush construction provides more contact than is found in any other Car Lighting Dynamo.

ACCESSIBILITY.

This is a feature of the highest importance. The entire Fan and Dynamo can be mounted or dismounted in 10 minutes.

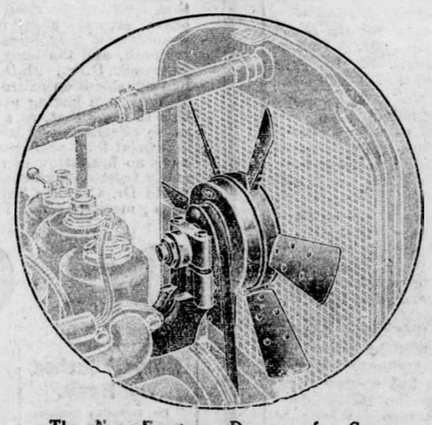
The "Kemco" is dust and moisture proof, and a hose can be turned on it without affecting it in the least. The Fan gains in efficiency by having the Dynamo in the centre. The drag of the "back-suction" through the centre of the Fan is stopped and utilised for cooling the dynamo.

For prices and further particulars apply to Messrs. Greaves Cotton & Co., No. 43, Apollo Street, Bombay.

IRON AND STEEL.

The pig iron market is quiet but firm, and a steady business is going through, though there is no special feature observable. The main centre of interest is still hematite, for which a very large demand is being met with, while prices continue to show an upward tendency. The East Coast works are turning out all material possible with their limited working forces and special efforts area being made on the West Coast to extend production of the finer grades of this class of material. Steel makers have already sold enormous quantities of finished steel for next year's delivery, and have not yet covered themselves in raw material. The very moderate amount of buying so far experienced has been sufficient to stiffen hematite prices materially, and the outlook is for continued strength and stiffness. The ore trade is very firm, and sellers are unwilling to commit themselves, while ships are scarce and freights very high. The steel trade generally is following with the closest attention, the Government programme in connection with shell steel. Enormous orders have already been placed but these are eclipsed altogether by the quantities for which there are inquiries, and it almost looks as if the whole available steel capacity of the country may be engaged to turn out shell steel next year. The probability of a very serious shortage in the quantities of merchant steel available is responsible for the sharp upward movement which has been seen in such material as tinplates and galvanised sheets which are produced largely from steel bars of local manufacture. The American trade is running now at an unprecedented rate of activity, last month's output beating all previous records at 2,852,000 tons, while no fewer than 19 additional furnaces were put into operation during the month and others have gone into blast since. It is believed that America is now producing pig iron at the rate of fully 36 million tons a year.

THE KEMCO.



The New Fan-type Dynamo for Cars

SHELLS FOR THE 9.2's.

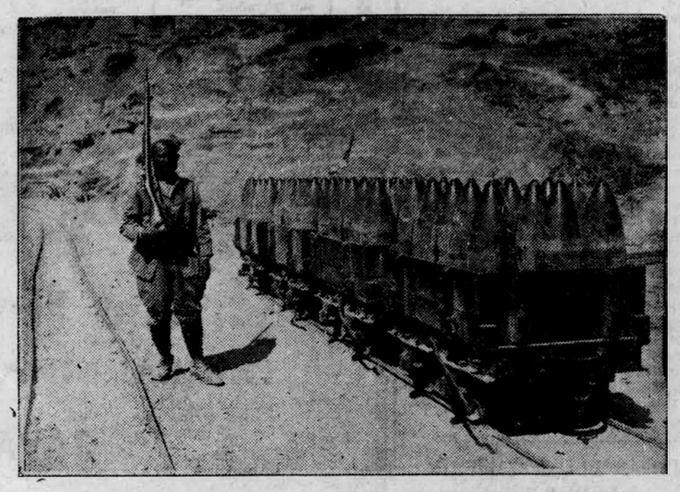


Photo by Central News.

Trolleys loaded with 9.2 shells ready for despatch to the batteries.

THE STANDARDISATION OF METRES.

The Engineering Standards Committee have now issued a revised edition of their specification for electricity metres, writes the "Irish Builder and Engineer." It will be remembered that the first specification referred only to consumers metres up to 100 amperes capacity. Owing to the large increase in the size of individual installations, it has been found necessary at this stage to practically redraft the whole specification, which is intended to apply to the purchase of new metres from manufacturers, but which has no direct bearing on questions arising between supply organisations and the consumer. The requirements are, however, such, that metres conforming to them will practically fulfil the conditions, imposed by the Board of Trade, on metres used in connection with public supply undertakings, and will satisfy inspectors, under the various Lighting Acts, for a considerable period after the metres have been installed. The standard sizes now include these for current up to 5,000 amperes. The permissible limits of error are scheduled. Up to 1.25 kw this limit is given as pl./min. 2 per cent. from full load down to one-tenth load and pl./min. 5 per cent. at one-twentieth load. Above 1.25 kw. the figure is pl./min. 2 in both cases. A variation of 10 per cent. above and below the marked pressure at any load down to one-tenth is not to cause a variation in accuracy of more than 1 per cent. Excess currents of 25 per cent for half an hour and 30 times full load for half a second, and excess voltage up to 65 per cent are not to cause permanent inaccuracy. Metres are required to have the testing constant plainly marked, the constant being the number of revolutions per minute which the motor should make at the full load of the metre under standard temperature conditions. Amongst the additional clauses in the new specification may be noted those dealing with internal and external shunts and resistances, pressure and current transformers, and the marking of the terminals of three-phase metres.

INFLUENCE OF THE ELECTRIC MOTOR ON MACHINE TOOLS.

On account of the practically simultaneous introduction of high-speed steel it is not an easy matter to trace the effect of the electric motor on the design and performance of machine tools, says the "Electrician." At the recent meeting of the International Engineering Congress in San Fransisco Mr. A. L. De Leeuw presented a Paper in which attention was directed to this difficulty. Of itself the introduction of high-speed steel would have had the effect of modifying more or less completely the established practice in machine tool design and construction, but the effect of the two together, the electric motor and high-speed steel, has been little short of revoluntionary. As Mr. De Leeuw rightly points out, the probability is that less attention would have been paid to the requirements of machine tools had it not been for the introduction of high-speed steel, which made a demand on machine tools much in excess of their power. Trying to fit the machine to their new duties led to the making of tests, and the motor drive made these tests possible. It may be said that all the existing knowledge, so far as powers, pressures and speeds are concerned, is due to the electric motor as driving power. In the Paper referred to the author states that the electric motor has had a fourfold influence on the machine tool. First, it has improved our knowledge of the data governing the design of machine tools; secondly, it has enhanced the possibilitites in regard to power; thirdly, it has afforded closer control in regard to speeds, to stopping and starting, and in the making of necessary adjustments; and fourthly, it has made the use of machine tools more flexible, by making such toools portable and a better shop construction possible.

THE ETERNAL LAMP QUESTION.

Why should not makers of electric lamps fit two bulbs, one of high candle-power and one that would give only a glimmer of light just sufficient for town driving? asks "The Gipsy" in "Motor-Cycling." With a two-way switch it would be possible to conform to the regulation without trouble. Lamps of this kind have for a long time been in use in America, where in some States "anti-dazzle" laws exist, which make it an offence for a driver to use very powerful lights in towns. The small electric bulb is often placed just under the hood of the lamp in a little compartment.

NO TAX ON PETROL FOR MOTOR CRAFT.

The "Motor Ship and Motor Boat" announces that the Chancellor of the Exchequer granted its application that petrol used on motor craft shall be free of tax. Duty at the normal rate (6d. per gallon) will be charged when the motor spirit is purchased, but rebate of the full amount will be allowed. This concession will be greatly appreciated by fishermen and others who use fairly large quantities of petrol in the pursuit of their calling.

THE FUEL PROBLEM.

PETROL, BENZOLE, OR ALCOHOL.

The vital need for a home-produced fuel for internal-combustion engines has been made clearly manifest recently. Owing to the Government taking over the entire benzole output of the country in order to increase our supply of high explosives, this excellent substitute for petrol is no longer available, says a Home contemporary. Consequently, we are dependent upon imported liquid fuels, and the importers of these, noting the elimination of competing home-produced fuels, have not scrupled to raise the price to an unheard of figure, one far beyond that anticipated as a result of the new Budget taxation.

In the absence of competition, such as was provided by benzole, Scotch shale spirit, and other home-produced fuels that are not now obtainable, there appears to be no reason why the importers should not raise their price to any figure that they may select, thereby most seriously affecting the running, not only of large numbers of internal-combustion engines, but also of air-gas illuminating plants.

FUEL ALCOHOL A GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

The example of France in the matter of industrial alcohol is of special importance at the present time. It foreshadows the coming of a Government monopoly of industrial alcohol in France, and as such should afford an object lesson for this country. In 1917 the production of fuel alcohol will become a State monopoly, primarily on account of the prohibitive duty that is to be imposed on alcohol used for human consumption. This duty, the French Government feared, would inevitably cause a variety of industries to suffer considerably, but by monopolising fuel alcohol the vital interests of the industry and of the country will be simultaneously safe-guarded. In other words, the French nation, which has drunk much alcohol, will be made to drink less and burn more.

In two years' time, therefore, we may expect to find alcohol in general use for engine-driving purposes in France and it should not be long after that before a similar happy state of affairs prevails in this country. We have ample facilities in these islands for producing all the fuel alcohol we can ever require, and that at a price with which imported fuels could not compete, whilst any engineering difficulties that may stand in the way of the general use of fuel alcohol could easily be swept away once an adequate and cheap supply of the fuel was rendered available.

A TALK ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE SUCCESS.

The U. S. Navy Department has successfully talked to the Eiffel Tower on the wireless telephone. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company received a telegram to that effect. The voice of the official at the Arlington (Virginia) wireless station was heard, but the Eiffel Tower was not equipped with a transmitting apparatus, and could not reply telephonically.

A Reuter telegram from Washington adds the interesting detail that the voice of the speaker at Arlington in this experiment ws overheard in Honolulu. The success of the experiment is a natural development of the trials that were made at the end of last month. On September 29 speech was transmitted by wireless telephony from the station of the United States Navy Department at Arlington, near Washington, to Mare Island in San Francisco Bay, a distance of about 2,500 miles, and on September 30 in the small hours of the morning it was reported that the transmitted voice waves had been received at Pearl Harbour, Honolulu, about 4,900 miles from Arlington. The signals were not so strong in the latter case, but still several observers were able to hear words and connected sentences distinctly. That being so, it was an easy step to trans-atlantic telephony, the conditions for which are more favourable, since the electric waves have not to pass over the mountains of a continent.

The experiments have been conducted by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company, the naval wireless station at Arlington being lent them for the purpose. One of their most interesting features is that it was found possible by automatic apparatus to transfer messages from wires to wireless and back again to wires, so that in the earlier trial the voice of Mr. Vail, the president of the former company, was transmitted by ordinary telephone over land wires to Arlington from his office in New York and sent on to San Francisco by wireless without human intervention. It is stated that the standard office telephone instruments were sufficient for sending and receiving, but details of other parts of the apparatus are being withheld on account of a "complicated patent situation," though probably some form of the vacuum valve invented by Professor J. A. Fleming, of University College, London, played an important part.

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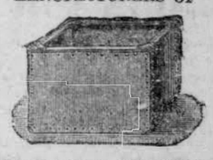

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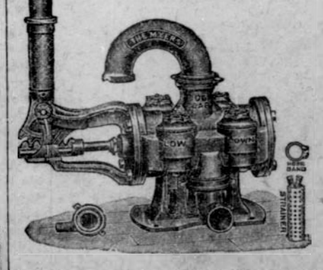

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TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE.

NEUTRAL FLAG NOT TO SAVE GERMAN SHIPS.

By an Order in Council published in the "London Gazette" of October 25 the British Government declared their intention no longer to be bound by Article 57 of the Declaration of London, which runs as follows:

"Subject to the provisions respecting transfer to an enemy flag, the neutral or enemy character of a (merchant) vessel is determined by the flag which she is entitled to fly."

In place of this there is substituted a regulation by which ships shall be treated in the same manner as cargoes. Enemy goods are now liable to capture at sea under whatever flag they may be, but the Declaration of London enacted that even if the ship itself were owned to the extent of a half by an enemy subject she should still be entirely free from confiscation if registered under a neutral flag.

ARGUMENT THAT FAILED.

The arguments by which this position was defended in the Report of the Naval Conference of 1908 (which framed the Declaration) seem now relatively feeble:

"From more than one point of view ships may be said to possess an individuality; notably they have a nationality, a national character. This attribute of nationality finds visible expression in the right to fly a flag . . . and here therefore, is the best test by which to decide whether her character is neutral or enemy.

"It is, moreover, preferable to rely exclusively upon this test, and to discard all considerations connected with the personal status of the owner."

No reason was given as to why it should be "preferable" to ignore the nationality of the owners or shareholders in a vessel and to be guided only by the flag she flies. Ships are property just as much as cargoes, and the Government have now decided that both shall be regarded as such and subjected to the same tests in determining their enemy or neutral character. If a German is not allowed to send his cargoes to sea it is the height of contrariness to allow him to accumulate profits by carrying other people's goods.

RISK OF REPRISALS.

The attitude now adopted by the British Government on this question will be welcomed as increasing the intensity of the commercial blockade—the question may even be raised as to why it was not taken up before.

It must be remembered, however, that the matter was a complicated one, and, what is far more important, that the new Order in Council lays open a proportion of British-owned shipping to reprisals on the part of the German Government. A considerable trade is carried on with and between Scandinavian countries by British-owned vessels registered in Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish ports, and by others in which British subjects have a part-share. The retaliatory measures which Germany may be expected to take will naturally jeopardise British interests in all such ships upon which the enemy is able to lay his hands, and which have hitherto been immune by reason of their neutral flag. The Baltic is practically the only area in which the danger exists.

Every possible step will doubtless be taken by those concerned to minimise these losses as much as possible, but some are perhaps inevitable. The approach of winter naturally reduces the amount of shipping at work in the Baltic, which is in our favour.

It would be interesting to know whether the principle of Article 56 of the Declaration will be applied to "part interest" in ships. This declares that the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is not valid unless it is proved that the transfer was not made in order to escape the consequences of war.

WAR TAXES.

ENEMY TRIBUTE TO BRITISH PATRIOTISM.

The opinion of a former member of the Reichstag on the British Budget and the moral he draws for Germans from the British readiness to make financial sacrifices is of some interest to Englishmen, says the Hague correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The writer in question is Herr von Gerlach, who explains the details of the new Budget to the readers of "Die Welt am Montag," and prefaces his article by regretting the hatred which is still shown amongst Germans against the British. This, he says, too easily leads to contempt, which finally results in under-estimation, and Germans must, in their own interest, be on their guard against that in regard particularly to Britain, for she is the first of their enemies. To create an army of millions out of volunteers appears to him to be no small matter. Diplomatically Britain may have suffered a reverse in the Balkans. Financially and economically, however, she is still ever the backbone of the entire hostile coalition, and she thereby, alike by her toughness, resolution, and broadness, assures to herself the lead of Germany's enemies.

Herr von Gerlach goes on to ridicule the idea that the British should still be called a nation of shopkeepers. It appears to him that a State which in war-time takes from its richest subjects more than a third of their income is not acting narrowly but very broadly. He terms the tax on war profits likewise broad.

It may be added that even the by no means pro-British "Kreuz Zeitung" terms the British Budget "a witness to the statesmanship and the readiness for sacrifice of the British nation."

I.L.P. PAMPHLETS TO BE DESTROYED.

ACTION UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

Alderman Sir John Knill gave judgment at the Mansion House on October 25 in the summonses issued by the City Police at the instance of the Director of Public Prosecutions, under the Defence of the Realm Act, against the owners of certain publications and pamphlets found at St. Bride's House, Salisbury-square, which is in the joint occupation of the National Labour Press, Ltd., and the Independent Labour Party, to show cause why these publications should not be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Mr. R. D. Muir appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr. Holford Knight, Mr. Harold Morris, Mr. St. John Hutchinson, Mr. J. Wills Thatcher, and Mr. Scott Duckers for the parties cited.

Mr. Muir asked Mr. Holford Knight to name someone connected with the Independent Labour Party to whom any order issued by the Court could be addressed personally. The Independent Labour Party was hardly a legal entity.

Mr. Holford Knight gave the names of Mr. Francis Johnson and others.

Mr. Muir asked a similar question in regard to the "Stop-the-War Committee," and Mr. Scott Duckers gave the names of Mr. C. Henry Norman and Miss Ethel Bellis.

Sir John Knill said that before he pronounced his formal decision he desired to say in fairness to the several owners appearing before him that he had deemed it his duty carefully to peruse the various documents in question, not merely relying on the particular pages respectively indicated to him by the prosecution, but taking each pamphlet as a whole. His order was that all the documents in the list before him—eleven in all—should be destroyed after the expiration of seven days.

Mr. Holford Knight asked if the order included the following pamphlets: "Belgium and the Scrap of Paper," by Mr. H. N Brailsford; "How the War Came," "Persia, Finland, and our Russian Alliance"; "Franco-Russian Militarism"; and "The Devil's Business", by Mr. Fenner Brockway. If the order did include those his clients would consider whether they ought to appeal, as, in their opinion the order struck at the root of the free discussion of matters of public interest. He asked for a stay of execution for 21 days.

Sir John Knill understood he had no power to make such an order. There was an opportunity, within the next seven days, of considering the subject of an appeal.

Before the proceedings closed Mr. Holford Knight, on the part of the persons cited, thanked the Alderman and the Chief Clerk for the courtesy and consideration extended to them throughout the proceedings. Sir John Knill said the counsel and solicitors on both sides had conducted the case with great ability and fairness.

"ALL'S WELL WITH THE FLEET."

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRAFALGAR DAY MESSAGE.

The following message from Mr. Winston Churchill was addressed to the Navy League:

Another Trafalgar anniversary finding us still at war, finds also the British Navy in undisputed command of the sea. For six months no hostile flag has been flown outside the Baltic. One danger after another has been overcome. We are stronger than ever, and incomparably better adapted to war conditions. Even the submarine warfare against merchantmen, which seemed at first sight so difficult to deal with, has been got thoroughly under control and rendered incapable of affecting decisively the volume of our trade or the movement or supply of our armies; while at the same time our own submarines, with a hundredth part the opportunity, and unsullied military conduct, have proved their superior skill and efficiency.

The great strategic conclusions upon which our naval dispositions were based have been vindicated. From its shrouded throne amid the Northern storms the Grand Fleet dominates, and will finally decide, the fate of warring nations, and by that formidable combination of strength and patience will secure the victory of our just cause.

On land good days are not yet come. The valiant Russian front wears thin. The French and British offensive in the West has pierced, but has not ruptured the German fortified lines. Through our long delays the enemy has seized a new initiative in the Near East, and the Oriental inclination of his war policy raises new perils of peculiar significance to us. Hazardous struggles vast expenses, hard privations, lie before us. Courage! All's well with the Fleet.

The destruction of German military manhood is irreplaceable. Under the 'sure shield' of the Navy every mistake can be retrieved, every neglect can be repaired. The choice to save or lose the freedom of the world rests still with the British people and their leaders. The spirit of Nelson and the memory of Trafalgar stirring to-day in all hearts should rouse us now to sustain unwearyingly the darkening conflict, and laying aside every impediment rescue Britain from dishonour, and Europe from ruin.

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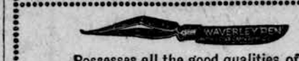

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CHURCHMEN AND NATIONAL SERVICE.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS ON CITIZEN'S DUTY.

The Manchester Diocesan Conference, at its session on October 22, discussed and adopted a resolution which the speaker regarded as a resolution in favour of compulsory military service, among other things; but which, in the opinion of the Bishop, was not capable of that interpretation. The text of the resolution was as follows:—

"This Conference, believing it to be the duty of the Government in the supreme national crisis to direct the services of all members of the nation, men and women, whose services are needed, and to assign to each his or her proper duty, hereby pledges its hearty support to the Government in such organisation of national service, and trusts the Government unreservedly to undertake that organisation whenever and for whatever period it seems necessary to them to do so."

According to the first arrangements, says the "Manchester Guardian," the Earl of Derby should have moved the resolution, but his new duties as Director General of Recruiting, a position to which he has been appointed since those arrangements were made, prevented him from being present.

THE CHRISTIAN CITIZEN'S DUTY.

Mr. Montague Barlow, M.P., who opened the discussion, said the Conference had met not to argue the case for conscription or the case for voluntaryism from the political or military point of view. But they had met as Churchmen to consider what ought to be the answer of the Christian citizen to the urgent call of the State for help. The keynote of the resolution was the word "duty." To take part in the defence of the country was a duty which every man owed to the State, and the State owed to him the correlative obligation of the organisation of that defence. The essential thing was that at this time we should all accept the duty of citizens of a nation fighting for its existence; realise that for the time being our lives and fortunes were not our own; and accept the hardest of all positions for an Englishman the position of doing what we were told.

THE HIGHER SANCTION.

This duty of national service had in the case of the Christian the still higher sanction of the doctrine of self-sacrifice. In the recruiting campaigns emphasis had been laid too much on the monetary effects of enlistment, rather than upon moral spiritual claims. The methods of recruiting had been often undignified, uneven in their pressure, and had sometimes involved compulsion in disguise. In addition they had been very costly. In one town the cost of a campaign had been equal to £137 per man enlisted. He therefore welcomed Lord Derby's scheme. In concluding his address, Mr. Barlow said that though he had spoken mainly of military service, he did not mean to limit the idea of the resolution to that. He spoke not as an upholder of conscription or of voluntaryism, but as a believer in the obligation of all citizens in this crisis to offer their service and their lives to the State and of the obligation of the State to organise that service.

FIGHTING FOR THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

The Chancellor of the diocese (Dr. P. V. Smith) seconded the resolution. After expressing his general support of the resolution, he said he believed there were some members of the Conference who had doubts whether it was the duty of the Conference to pass a resolution of this kind. This war was a war of Christian principles against anti-Christian principles, of Christ against the Devil. There were, of course, many good Christians in Germany; but the German nation as a whole had sold itself to the Evil One. It had deliberately accepted the offer which was made to our Lord at the beginning of His ministry, "Fall down and worship me, serve me, and all the kingdoms of the world shall be thine." And having sold themselves to the evil spirit, they had inevitably used the means of the evil spirit—fraud, lying, violence, outrage, and murder. That being the case, we on the battlefields of Flanders and elsewhere were as truly fighting for the kingdom of God as we were in promoting Christian missions. He considered the resolution a highly proper one to be passed by a Christian assembly.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The Rev. Arthur Dale opposed the resolution. He could, he said, at another time and in another place, whole-heartedly support the proposal; but he could not support it then and there, because he felt strongly that it was not a suitable resolution for the Conference to pass. As a body of Churchmen they might well leave to others the question of whether recruits were to be obtained by voluntary response or by compulsion. As Churchmen they were called upon not to get recruits, but to emphasise the need of the Church herself for repentance. If the whole Church of God had but lived up to the principles of the Sermon on the Mount there would not have been war at the present time.

The Archdeacon of Manchester (the Venerable Willoughby C. Allen) supported the resolution, regarding it as a pledge to place themselves at the disposal of the State if the Government would tell them what was wanted. In the resolution they were appealing to the Government to govern. The country wanted leadership, but up to the present the Government had not given it.

Canon Thompson described the voluntary system of recruiting as grossly unjust and unequal in its operation, and said that the more he saw of it in his work as a parish priest the more he was confirmed in his belief in the principle of compulsory national service.

EXPRESSIVE INTERRUPTIONS.

The Rev. A J. Humphreys, of Accrington, expressed a fear that if the resolution were passed men outside would sneer at the Church even more than they had sneered in the past (Voices: "Not they" and "Let them sneer.") There was not in the resolution any expression of sorrow that such a thing as compulsory military service should be necessary. It was rather an appeal to the Government to bring it into operation because it was something they liked. (Cries of "No.") Mr. Barlow in his speech seemed to advocate that even in peace times there should be far more military preparation. ("Quite right" and applause.) It was not for a Christian conference to advocate militarism. It was simply adopting the system which the Chancellor said we were fighting against—the adoption of force to win the world. ("Nothing of the sort" and "Bosh.") If the Church of England in previous years had worked as strongly for peace as she was now working for the winning of the war we should not have had this war.

THE DOCTRINE OF FORGIVENESS.

Canon Edward Rees said that the objectors to the resolution seemed to have proceeded on the assumption that Christ taught unconditional forgiveness. Christ taught no such immoral doctrine as that; He taught forgiveness only of what was forgivable. Anyone who said that our Lord would have advocated the forgiveness of a crime like the murder of Miss Cavell immediately after its committal could not have absorbed the spirit of Christ's teaching. He hoped the time would come when we should see that the duty of the citizen was to serve the State even to the death; and in that day we should probably see that it was the duty of the Christian as well.

The Bishop (Dr. Knox), in closing the discussion, said the resolution was not in favour of compulsory recruiting or obtaining soldiers by compulsion. It meant that as Churchpeople they were convinced that duty should take precedence of self-will; that as individuals they were not in a position to decide what their duty was; that therefore they asked those who were in power to tell them clearly their duty, and that the moment they were told their duty they would do it. (Applause.) If that was not Christianity, he did not know what Christianity was.

The resolution was carried, only two votes being recorded against it.

MONTENEGRO'S HEIR.

We have heard but little recently of Prince Danilo, the heir to the Montenegrin throne, but now comes the news that he is to join General Joffre's staff, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Doubtless he will enjoy the experience, for in modern tendencies he is ahead of his father's little kingdom, and has spent much time and money in Western Europe. His "palace" at Cettinje is a rough looking, two-storeyed house, right on the edge of the town, where he is surrounded by no great elaboration of luxury, and sometimes in the winter the wolves come down even into his garden.

Cettinje would be considered a village in England, for it only contains about 4,000 people, and even the Royal palace is a humble dwelling. It is not surprising, therefore, that Prince Danilo finds it slow. He has tried to put some "life" into the place by tennis parties and sporting meetings, and has become an enthusiastic motorist, though good roads are few in his country. But one imagines his heart is in the life of the big capitals for he is conventional in the extreme. He speaks with ease half a dozen languages. He will certainly not rule as the patriarch of a shepherd people, as his father has done, and one fears that when Nicholas goes to his fathers the tradition of the old Black Mountain princess will pass into the realm of legend.

PURITANS AND PLUM PUDDINGS.

When the House of Commons on October 19, went into committee on the Finance Bill, on clause 8, which increases the import duties on dried fruits Mr. J. D. White objected to the perpetuation of a tax which was first put on raisins by the Puritans for the purpose of discouraging plum puddings. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. McNeill (U—St. Augustine's) said, accepting Mr. White's account of the origin of the tax, he would support it as a token of respect for Cromwell at a time when they all wished they had him back. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lough asked what was the raisin—(laughter)—for omitting dates from the tax? Where did a raisin end and a current begin? (Laughter.)

Mr. Montagu assured Mr. Lough that grocers found no difficulty in differentiating between currants and raisins. (Laughter.) He agreed that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in a position to give up revenue a great deal might be said for getting rid of this tax altogether.

The clause was agreed to.

70-YEAR-OLD PRIVATE.

Among the privates in the 4th Essex Regiment is J. Snashall, of Romford, who is over seventy years of age.

An old colour-sergeant of the regiment, he was sorely distressed for months that he could not "do his bit" like the young ones, and ultimately his application for enlistment was accepted. He is engaged in clerical work.

Private Snashall and his wife celebrated their golden wedding on June 24 last. He was a member of the old Volunteers for twenty-nine years; was one of the guard of honour at the wedding of King Edward and Queen Alexandra; and is a national reservist.

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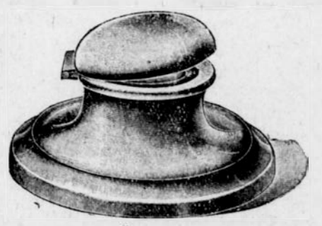

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